



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-92-010  
Wednesday  
15 January 1992

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15 January 1992

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## Burundi

### 'Illegal Immigrants' Deported to Rwanda

EA1401215292 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] This morning, the first contingent of Rwandan illegal immigrants was deported to Rwanda. We sent a special correspondent to Kanyaru. Listen to his report:

[Begin recording] The Burundi National Police School, ENAPO, is again [words indistinct] political: the issue of illegal immigrants whom it has been sheltering for a few weeks suddenly [word indistinct] with the deportation of a first contingent.

Sixty of the illegal immigrants were taken to the other side of the Kanyaru [river] under the neutral eye of the International Committee of the Red Cross and in the presence of officials from the Rwandan Embassy and from the Burundian Ministry of External Relations and in the presence, of course, of the press.

The deportation exercise started effectively at 1130. The parties concerned called the register of the deportees—with their photographs. It was a tense moment as out of the some (?200) [words indistinct] hosts of the ENAPO, only 60 will have crossed the Kanyaru while awaiting the other cases to be clarified.

It was also a tense moment as the husband is sometimes obliged to go without his wife—or the wife without her husband—because certain cases still have a few unclear points.

The journey to the Kanyaru was then made without problems and there, in the neutral zone, [words indistinct] handed over to Rwandan authorities those who henceforth recover their Rwandan citizenship. The two sides can leave each other with a note of hope.

As [word indistinct] the Butare prefect who welcomed his compatriots, he hailed the understanding shown by Burundi in this affair and wished that the dossier of Rwandan illegal immigrants be concluded in terms which are satisfactory to the Rwandan side and, of course, to the Burundian side. [end recording]

## Cameroon

### Chadian Premier Arrives in Cameroon 14 Jan

AB1501120092 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale  
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Jean Alingue Bawoyeu left Ndjamenia this morning for Yaounde, accompanied by a large delegation. Here is correspondent Yves Ngarbe:

[Begin recording] Prime Minister Jean Alingue Bawoyeu and his delegation arrived in Yaounde early this afternoon. Jean Alingue Bawoyeu was welcomed at the Yaounde Airport by his Cameroonian counterpart,

Sadou Hayatou. The two men held a 30-minute private meeting at the VIP lounge. Later, Mr. Hayatou went to greet his guest in his Sofitel apartment. The two men met again later at the prime minister's office. Foreign Affairs Minister Mahamat Saleh Ahmat accompanied Jean Alingue Bawoyeu. Prime Minister Sadou Hayatou and External Relations Minister Jacques-Roger Booh Booh were on the Cameroonian side. The two delegations met privately for over one hour.

Answering questions from the Cameroonian press on the reasons for his visit, Jean Alingue Bawoyeu pointed out that there were long standing relations between Chad and Cameroon. It is in this context that the visit is made.

The delegation will meet with top Cameroonian officials to exchange viewpoints on the development of cooperation between the two countries. At this moment, Prime Minister Sadou Hayatou is hosting a dinner in honor of Jean Alingue Bawoyeu. All the diplomatic corps accredited to Cameroon were invited.

Tomorrow morning, the Chadian and Cameroonian delegations will meet again for a working session. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Report on 'Dissension' Within Opposition Parties

AB1201174592 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 10 Jan 92

[Text] All is not well within the Cameroonian opposition. Several parties have now been affected by an internal crisis. The targets are the leaders who have been disputed by the grass roots.

The latest party leader to be affected by the wave of discontent from his grass roots activists is Ateba Ngoua, chairman of the Republican Party of the Cameroonian People [PRPC]. At a meeting in Bertoua, which is in eastern Cameroon, the Executive Bureau of the party, which (Ngoua) leads, decided to convene an extraordinary congress to elect a new chairman. The current Executive Bureau of the PRPC accused its president of absenteeism and indecisiveness.

Another party, the Progress Movement of Jean-Jacques Ekindi is also affected by internal dissension. Its Vice President, Ngoua Mouri, submitted his resignation letter to Ekindi, whose behavior Mouri described as autocratic and incoherent.

The same subversive behavior by activists has been observed for some time now within the Cameroon People's Union, UPC, which is currently being shaken by the various proclivities that make up the country's oldest political party. In this regard, Nde Ntounmaza, who was exiled in London for 30 years, replaced Dika Koua last month. Koua is being disputed because of his links with the government.

As for Samuel Eboua of the Union for Democracy and Progress, he was ousted a few days ago by Bello Bouba Maigari, the former prime minister of President Ahidjo.

One remark: All these party leaders, except Ekindi, signed the 13 November accord with the government and ruling party. This agreement called for the restoration of a climate of peace and dialogue in Cameroon. The activists of these parties, who were very much in the limelight during the Dead Cities' Operation, have accused their leaders of abandoning their main demand, which is holding a sovereign national conference in the country.

### **Opposition Parties Threaten To Boycott Elections**

*AB1401104992 Paris AFP in English 1519 GMT  
13 Jan 92*

[Text] Yaounde, Jan 13 (AFP)—Cameroon's main opposition leaders may boycott general elections if the government does not postpone them from March 1, Bello Bouba Maigari, head of the Union for Democracy and Progress (UNDP) said Monday.

"The UNDP, though ready for the elections, is not keen on finding itself alone up against the (formerly single ruling) Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (RDPC)," Bello Bouba told AFP.

The Social Democratic Front (SDF) of John Fru Ndi, strong in English-speaking parts of Cameroon formerly under British administration, and Victorin Hameni Bieleu's Union of Democratic Forces (UFDC), were of the same mind, Bello Bouba said, adding that he had been in touch with both men.

Democratic Union of Cameroon (UDC) leader Adamou Ndam Njoya issued a "strong protest against government plans for early elections" and called for the poll to be held in May or June.

President Paul Biya's government legalised 12 opposition parties in December 1990. The UDC leader said the government was not giving the opposition time to organise for a "free and honest" election.

The poll had initially been scheduled for February 16.

## **Chad**

### **Foreign Minister Interviewed on Ties With Libya**

*LD1501104592 Tripoli JANA in English  
1640 GMT 14 Jan 92*

[Text] Ndjamen, Jan. 14 (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)—Mahamat Saleh Ahmat, the foreign minister of the Republic of Chad, confirmed the depth of fraternal relations between the Arab people of Libya and the Republic of Chad.

In an exclusive interview with a JANA correspondent in Ndjamen yesterday he said that the deep-rooted historical relations between the two peoples are excellent.

He added that the Jamahiriya's stance vis a vis recent events in Chad was greatly appreciated and gained the

respect of the Chadian people and many local Chadian organisations sent letters of thanks to the Jamahiriya and the countries which supported Chad in confronting the aggression.

Ahmed further clarified that there are continuing contacts with the Jamahiriya to continue the flow of information about the latest developments in Chad and to develop a coordinated stance.

Regarding recent incidents in some areas in Chad, Mohammed Saleh Ahmed said his country had been exposed to sorrowful and regrettable events in the Chad Lake area at a time when the Chadian people had chosen the path of peace, democracy, and development in the country since the removal of the dictator Habre who had carried out dictatorial and repressive actions throughout his eight year rule.

He also said that some remnants of the rebels who had gathered in the neighbouring countries and countries far away from Chad carried out an attack on Chad taking advantage of the fact that the country's attention was diverted by the international Paris-Dakar rally. But the Chadian people foiled this conspiracy plotted outside the country with the intention destabilizing Chad.

The Chadian minister clarified that there were conspiratorial forces within the country whose intentions were exposed and who tried to help the rebels using hidden weapons. But they were arrested brought to justice and received a fair punishment.

In response to questions concerning the efforts of the Chadian government and the later contact with neighbouring countries, the Chadian minister said we have taken measures and initiatives with the neighbouring countries to inform them about the activities of the rebels who launched their attacks from two particular countries and called on them to put an end to the attacks of the rebels.

The Chadian foreign minister confirmed in his interview with JANA's correspondent that his country's government is in control of the situation in the country and that security is stable.

The minister also exposed the existence of activities of the renegade Habre who is in Senegal where he is funding the activities of his gangs to carry out terrorism in the country taking advantage of the funds which he siphoned off from the country before fleeing at the time of the Chadian revolution's victory.

As for those parties who have an interest in destabilising Chad, the Chadian minister said: "We don't accuse any surrounding country and we don't have any proof against any surrounding country and we are convinced that those responsible in the surrounding country are in favour of peace in Chad which in turn means peace in their respective countries."

He also confirmed that there is an internal conspiracy to organise these armed groups and he said again we don't

accuse the surrounding countries, we simply inform Niger and Nigeria that the attacks were launched from their countries and we ask that joint measures be taken to prevent a repeat of these attacks.

The foreign minister also confirmed his country's adherence to all treaties and international agreements and he renewed his government's commitment to play an active role in the international and regional organisations of which it is a member.

## Equatorial Guinea

### 'Obstacles' to Democratic Process Outlined

AB1401140592 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1230 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Talks were held yesterday in Malabo between President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and the leader of the Alianza Popular, an opposition party which has seen the return of several of its activists after a long exile. Santos Pascual Bikomo's return coincided with the Equatorial Guinean president's promulgation of the bill on the formation of political parties. Jean-Legueux Donouvolou has the details:

[Donouvolou] This bill and others associated to it, definitely paves the way for the multiparty system, however, one is yet to find parties capable of overcoming difficulties tied to the bill promulgated yesterday. Indeed, those constraints are most restrictive. To create a political party in Equatorial Guinea, one must be a native of that country, be over 18 years in age, and enjoy all one's civic and political rights. Above all, one must place a deposit of 30 million CFA francs in a local bank. This is the major obstacle to the democratic process in Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo's country.

The head of state of Equatorial Guinea also promulgated a general amnesty bill yesterday which clears all of his countrymen of any grievances the authorities may have against them. This implies, of course, that any Equatorial Guinean politician, from Ruben Ndongo to Severo Moto, the major opponents based in Paris and Madrid respectively, can now return home. Certainly, the right to strike has been restored, freedom of association recognized, and a bill on press freedom is expected by today or tomorrow but, how many Equatorial Guineans have 30 million CFA francs? This deposit in itself is 2,000 times the average salary in that country.

According to a Equatorial Guinean diplomat based in Libreville, Gabon, this bill seeks to preserve the local political establishment from possible troublemakers and violent people. These were the words he used and for the opposition, they are far from convincing. A representative of the Social Democrat Convergence of Equatorial Guinea has already said, and justifiably so, that the bill does allow for the normal promotion of a democratic debate in the country.

## Rwanda

### Four Legal Opposition Parties Stage Demonstration

EA1201220092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT  
11 Jan 92

[Text] Our permanent correspondent, (Cyprien Musabirema), is calling to tell us about the demonstration which was organized yesterday by four of Rwanda's legal parties.

[(Musabirema)] The MDR [Democratic Republican Movement], PSD [Social Democratic Party] and the PL [Liberal Party] held demonstrations in Butare [second largest town]. Though the Butare prefect's response to their request to demonstrate authorized them to start at 1000 and end at 1300, this did not stop demonstrators from starting very early in the morning. Between 0500 and 0630 all roads into the town were blocked by tree trunks; besides this, people gathered in ever increasing numbers. Only military vehicles could pass without any problems. In town, shops were closed but offices were supposed to be open. However, it did not stop civil servants from the opposition from taking part in the demonstration. Others could not cross the roadblocks. Primary school students in the center of the town, as well as at the UNR [Rwandan National University] at Butare campus were unable to study or take exams. At 1000 the various groups met near the prefectural office, marched in front of the prefecture [as heard] and followed this route: (Trafipro), (Ibis), [hotel] Faucon, and aerodrome; they ended at the stadium. On their placards one could read that they were calling for a national conference, and that they rejected the prime minister and the government he formed. Finally, Mr. (Ephrem Munyankaka) read a message meant for the prime minister and his government. The demonstration, which ended at 1300, was generally peaceful.

### Tenth Political Party 'Legally Recognized' 10 Jan

EA1301214792 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT  
13 Jan 92

[Text] A 10th political party was legally recognized on 10 January by the Ministry of Interior and Communal Development. It is the Progressive Party for Rwandan Youth, PPJR. Its motto is: Patriotism, Peace, Progress. Its steering committee has four members: Andre Hakizimana, first executive secretary; (Boniface Mnyemanzi), second executive secretary; (Jean-Paul Myabohoro), treasurer; and Mrs. (Beatrice Munganiha), assistant to the treasurer.

## Zaire

### Seven Members of Opposition RDL Said Killed

AB1501085092 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT  
14 Jan 92

[Text] Kinshasa, Jan 14 (AFP)—Seven members of Zaire's opposition Liberal Democratic Rally (RDL) were

recently killed in clashes with "combatants of another political party", RDL leader Mwamba Mulunda has charged.

Mulunda, who is finance minister in the country's transition government, said charges would be laid against those behind the killings at Gandajika in the central Eastern Kasai province, according to the AZAP [AGENCE ZAIRE-PRESSE] news agency.

He neither identified the "murderers" nor detailed the circumstances of the confrontation. It was not possible to obtain independent confirmation of the events.

Delegates close to President Mobutu Sese Seko this month called for a "geo-political" redistribution of provincial representation at the country's national conference, which has been taking place, on and off, for more than six months.

Eastern and Western Kasai have in particular been singled out for sending a disproportionate number of representatives, compared with more populous regions of the country.

The conference, gathering some 3,000 delegates under the chairmanship of the archbishop of Kisangani, was due to resume its work Tuesday after the latest recess of more than a week, official radio reported Monday.

The goal is to draw up a new constitution and pave the way for parliamentary and presidential elections.



## Djibouti

### Army Repulses Attack by 'Armed Terrorists'

EA1401191092 *Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali*  
1700 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] On the morning of 13 January, a group of armed terrorists attacked the military barracks at Daudawiya village. The Armed Forces defended the barracks effectively and repulsed the attackers, inflicting heavy losses on them.

This has been disclosed by a report from the headquarters of the Armed Forces High Command.

### Health Minister Resigns; Critical of Government

LD1401175292 *Paris Radio France International*  
in French 1230 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Excerpts] The Djibouti health minister, Mohamed Djama Elabe, has resigned. He believes that the current government is incapable of resolving the country's problems. He explained this to Monique Maas:

[Begin Mohamed recording] The country has a political problem, a military problem, since we are arming young people to kill each other; and economically and financially the country is in the process of destroying itself. The most important thing is to appoint men who have a very precise mandate to resolve these problems, to stop the war, and also to introduce the democratic institutions which everyone is awaiting in the country. We also need to respect electoral deadlines which are very close in order for the country to remain in a situation of legality and also for the authorities to be set up in a situation of legality. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Mohamed Djama Elabe hopes that following his resignation other ministers will imitate his gesture rapidly.

### President Names Replacement

EA1401193392 *Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali*  
1700 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] The minister of health, Mohamed Djama Elabe, resigned today and the president of the Republic of Djibouti, al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon has accepted the resignation, according to a statement from the Presidency.

Following the resignation of the minister, President Hassan Gouled Aptidon appointed parliamentarian Idris Harbi Farah the new minister of health.

Idris Harbi Farah had participated in the struggle for freedom in our country and was a member of the Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast and the (?People's League for Independence) before becoming the head of the national newspaper LA NATION. He later became a legislator.

## Ethiopia

### New Ambassadors 'Advocates of National Interests'

EA 401101092 *Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia*  
in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT  
11 Jan 92

[Text] The Transitional Government of Ethiopia today released the list of ambassadors abroad, with the caution that these diplomatic envoys are and should be first and foremost advocates of national interests. The appointment was made by President Meles Zenawi and announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

President Meles took into account the overriding needs of promoting Ethiopian national interest consistent with current efforts to consolidate peace and democracy and to stimulate accelerated all-round development for improvement in the living standard of the people. Mr. Meles recalled that ambassadorial appointments in the past were based on personal allegiance and subordination to the rulers. He said that the criteria for the present appointments were based on the candidates' positive attitude to the current democratic process and the acceptance of the principles of the Charter. [passage omitted]

### Former Mengistu Officials Among Envoys

AB1401141092 *London BBC World Service in English*  
1705 GMT 11 Jan 92

[Text] Although the EPRDF [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front] has been in power in Ethiopia since May last year, up until now, there has been no one to put his case in the foreign capitals of the world. Those ambassadors, who represented Ethiopia under Mengistu, were summoned home in September. A few did, others refused. Today, the interim government announced the names of new ambassadors. On the line to Addis Ababa, Rashid Mea asked Abraham Fisseha what political groupings the ambassadors had been drawn from.

[Begin recording] [Fisseha] Most of the people, they belong to EPRDF, to Oromo Liberation Front, but the other organizations who are represented in the transition government like the APAR [expansion unknown], the [names indistinct], and other ethnic groups are represented. But in a surprising move, there are three ambassadors who were former ambassadors of the previous regime and who were reinstated. They are the ambassador to Djibouti, the ambassador to Senegal, and the ambassador to Geneva, and of all surprising things is a former chief of staff of Emperor Haile Selassie, General Eyasu Mengesha, who was later appointed by the emperor as ambassador to West Africa. He is also reinstated.

[Mea] Are all these ethnic groups represented in the new [word indistinct] of ambassadors?

[Feshaha] It seems that all are represented.

[Mea] Now, the decision to appoint former officials of the Mengistu administration is quite a surprising move,

because the avowed policy of the interim government had been not to put these people in key posts. Has there been any particular criticism of this move?

[Feshaha] So far, there is no public reaction but it is a surprise to everybody, because the government was speaking now in the sense that even parties or ethnic groups were not allowed to recruit or [word indistinct] all the members of the previous regime from the Army or from the party or from the civil servants but this move has [word indistinct] that the government is trying to reconsider its decision. [end recording]

## Kenya

### Maathai, Orengo Charged With Coup 'Rumor'

EA1501084592 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1600 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] The coordinator of the Green Belt Movement of Kenya, Professor Wangari Maathai, and a Nairobi lawyer, James Orengo, were today charged in a Nairobi court with spreading a false rumor that there would be a military takeover in the country.

Prof. Maathai, who was picked from her residence in South "C" Estate, Nairobi, was carried into the courtroom by three plainclothes policewomen as she was said to be suffering from rheumatism.

The two were represented by a group of lawyers led by Paul Muite and John Khaminwa. The state counsel, Horace Okumu, did not object to the application for bond made on behalf of Maathai and Orengo.

This brings to four the number of people charged with publishing a false rumor that the government will be taken over by the Army. A former vice president, Josephat Karanja, and a former member of parliament for Mathira, Matu Wamae, were charged with a similar offense yesterday.

Like Karanja and Wamae, Orengo and Maathai were also granted a 100,000 shilling free bond and ordered by the trial Magistrate Babu Achieng to report to Kilimani police station every Friday.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] Prof. Maathai left as she arrived at the High Court, carried, but this time on a stretcher, albeit freer—her incapacitation resulting from sources said one night's experience on a cold cement floor—into a Saint John's ambulance, her condition riling the women in particular. [Crowd shouts in Swahili "You are killing the woman. Killers."]

A slightly disheveled Orengo received congratulations from the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy supporters and the riot police [were] playing first you don't see them, then you do game, cutting off celebrations that had spilled over on to the street. [end recording]

### Moi Addresses KANU Recruitment Meeting

EA1401202192 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today told Kenya African National Union [KANU] leaders to be clear on their stand instead of double-dealing, noting that by so doing they were confusing wananchi [citizens]. The president said that leaders at all times must have a firm stand on issues affecting the people. He added that a leader who wavers is incapable of instilling confidence in the people.

President Moi pointed out that as a country which is still struggling to fulfill its development programs, Kenya did not have room for leaders who engaged in cheap politics. President Moi was speaking at Naivasha Stadium [in Rift Valley] when he attended a KANU recruitment meeting.

The president said that the well-being of the nation depended on the unity of its people and urged Kenyans not to fall prey of the many prophets of doom who are preaching tribalism and disunity. [passage omitted]

He noted that some of the emerging political parties spelled only doom for Kenyans, as some of them advocated for issues that were counterproductive to the country's development.

The head of state said that KANU would continue playing its crucial role of uniting all Kenyans, as it had done since independence. He recalled that Kenyans fought for independence in order to create a united nation free from tribal fragmentation, which had been created by colonialists. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, President Moi said that Kenyans needed guidance in a peaceful environment which could enable them to assist one another in solving problems confronting them. He pointed that the ruling party, KANU, had cemented unity among all Kenyans and was committed to their security.

He said with the emerging political parties, it would be difficult to conduct harambees [fund raisers] as people would be divided along political lines that created suspicions among the people.

President Moi noted with concern that one of the opposition had already attacked one KANU supporter in Kitale and another one in Karatina, hence exhibiting hostile disposition.

President Moi was speaking [in the preceding three paragraphs] at (Njambini) fly over along the Nakuru-Nairobi [road] where he stopped to acknowledge greetings from wananchi. [passage omitted]

**Police Commissioner Appoints Corruption Probe Team**

*EA1001141592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0600 GMT 10 Jan 92*

[Text] A probe team comprising of police officers has been appointed by the commissioner of police, Mr. Philip Kilonzo, to spearhead investigations into corruption and misappropriation of public funds in the provinces.

In a press statement issued yesterday, the police officers have been posted to all provincial headquarters where they will work under the provincial CID [Criminal Investigation Division] officers. In the statement, an assistant commissioner of police Mr. Jeremiah Matigaro, appealed to members of the public to provide information to members of the team that might help them in their work through writing or telephone.

Mr. Matigaro said that last year the commissioner of police had appointed a team of CID officers to investigate cases of misappropriation of public funds, corruption, and other malpractices.

**FORD Receives License for 18 Jan Meeting**

*EA1401201592 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 14 Jan 92*

[Text] The Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, FORD, today received a license to hold a meeting on the 18th of this month at the Kamukunji Grounds. This was announced by the FORD interim secretary general, Martin Shikuku, during a press conference held at Agip House today.

He said the meeting will be held there as a sign of respect for the lives that were lost in the struggle for change both on 7 July 1990 and on 16 November meeting held last year.

Shikuku called on wananchi [citizens] to turn up in large numbers and said government security would be provided to ensure law and order.

The agenda will include the restoration of democracy in Kenya, FORD policy, and current political affairs. Among those who will address the meeting, scheduled to start at 1000 a.m. are the six founding members of FORD and others in the steering committee.

**Democratic Party Said Planning To Rejoin KANU**

*EA1401103592 Nairobi KNA in English 0756 GMT 13 Jan 92*

[Text] Eldoret (west Kenya), 13 Jan (KNA)—After considering the tremendous progress and developmental projects brought in the country by the ruling party KANU [Kenya African National Union], the interim chairman of the Kenya National Democratic Party, Mr John Chesanga, and his entire party members have resolved to dissolve their party and rally back behind KANU. Mr Chesanga disclosed this to KNA in their offices in Eldoret yesterday.

Asked if he and his members had not yet seen the ruling party's progress prior to their defection, Mr. Chesanga told a newsmen that it took him to be out in the cold in a strange party to realise that KANU was great.

There must be other people in the opposition parties like FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] and DP [Democratic Party] who are not sure of the future any more as was the case when they were in KANU. "I urge them not to die in their guilt but come back and repent because KANU is Kenya's mother and will always forgive", he told KNA.

Mr Chesanga condemned the FORD leadership for hypocrisy, saying that they claimed to be clean and accountable and heaped all sorts of dirty accusations on KANU yet they were the people who were frontline supporters of the party the other day.

"Let them not try to acquire supporters by slandering the good name of the party", he reminded them, and told them there were more healthy ways of campaigning. [sentence as received]

He appealed to the government to allocate the jua kali [those working in the outskirts] artisans with a plot in the town centre in which to carry out their business as plots allocated far out of town cannot get them business.

**New Political Party, PUJO, Formed in Kisumu**

*EA1201120092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 12 Jan 92*

[From the press review]

[Text] As Kenya sinks deeper into the era of multiparty politics, more parties continue to surface. A new political party called the People's Union of Justice and New Order, PUJO, has been formed in Kisumu.

According to a page five story in THE STANDARD on Sunday, the party's founder is Wilson Owili, who says he has defected from KANU [Kenya African National Union] in order to launch his new party.

**New SDP Party To 'Avoid Street Demonstrations'**

*EA1201213092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 12 Jan 92*

[From the press review]

[Text] The SUNDAY TIMES carries a story in which the former MP [member of parliament] for Mbooni and interim chairman of the Social Democratic Party, SDP, Johnstone Makau, has said that his party will avoid street demonstrations which may lead to confrontation with the law.



**Policy Guidelines Presented**

*EA1401204992 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1600 GMT 14 Jan 92*

[Text] The former member for parliament for Mbooni, Johnstone Makau, today presented the application for the registration of his Social Democratic Party, SDP. At a press conference, Makau unveiled his party's policy guidelines but declined to disclose the interim officials of SDP.

One of the SDP's goals, if it assumes power after the forthcoming general election, is to create a ministry of external trade whose job it would be to aggressively market Kenya's produce abroad.

Makau vehemently denied allegations that he had been given 3,000,000 shillings to buy his loyalty. He said his party worked independently but did not rule out coalition with other opposition movements.

[Begin Makau recording] This is not Makau's party. But Makau originated the idea. Makau has one advantage, of having been in politics and also having served in the Cabinet and having been sacked because of what he stood for. So, while the other people are coming with matters of foreign policy, matters of how do you deal with the foreign debt management, how do you go about discussing the World Bank and IMF and the other financial international donors on what we call debt swapping.

That is why I am saying that the president and the government, the Cabinet, of SDP is not going to be said that I don't have advisers. [sentence as heard] It is not going to be a government of godfathers, it is going to be a government that will have the services of a think tank, an institute that will be composed of people, and we are going to have people from the university, translate ivory tower [word indistinct] research and theories.

**Somalia****General Aidid Interviewed on Mogadishu Plight**

*AB1101203392 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 7 Jan 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] This weekend, James Jonah, the UN special envoy, ventured into the war-torn Somali capital, Mogadishu in attempt to mediate between the rival factions of the United Somali Congress [USC] who have been at each other's throats for the past weeks. James Jonah managed in the end to meet both Ali Mahdi, the president of Somalia and his rival, General Farah Aidid, chairman of the USC. From Ali Mahdi's faction of the USC, he received a petition calling for direct UN intervention in the civil war that threat thousands of lives in Mogadishu. Our correspondent, Peter Biles, spoke to Ali Mahdi's opponent, General Aidid, after he had met James Jonah, and he asked him whether peace was any closer following Jonah's visit.

[Begin recording] [Aidid] I think a peaceful solution is near. Already, a plan of meeting has been fixed in the next edition.

[Biles] But the reality on the ground seems somewhat different because the fighting is going on, there is shelling and gunfire in the background even as we speak. You refused to have anything to do with your opponent, Mr. Ali Mahdi. Why do you rule out the idea of outside intervention, perhaps, the UN peacekeeping force coming in?

[Aidid] We do not see any solution to bring in these forces or foreign intervention forces in Somalia, in USC areas because we believe we are able to settle our problem by our own. We are working hard, and the results will be seen by everybody.

[Biles] How much longer do you think it is going to go on then?

[Aidid] Inside USC problems, I think it would be a few weeks.

[Biles] Have you been into any of the hospitals yourself? Have you seen the result of this conflict, this carnage?

[Aidid] Yes, I have seen and I hope these killings will be stopped by those who are committing this crime.

[Biles] If you do not accept the presence of the UN peacekeeping force, would you accept some kind of outside intervention to allow humanitarian aid to be distributed?

[Aidid] We are asking the humanitarian aid to be distributed to the needy people. We have made a lot of appeals and we hope the international community will answer.

[Biles] Mogadishu is short of food, it is short of medical supplies, it is short of fuel, almost everything is in short supply. But one thing, Somalia is never seen to run out of its ammunition.

[Aidid] We are not receiving any ammunition or any arms from outside. We are using only the ammunition and the armament we have taken previously from Siad Barre regime. [end recording]

**Ali Mahdi Appeals for UN Peacekeeping Force**

*AB1101064892 Paris AFP in English 1356 GMT  
9 Jan 92*

[By David Chazan]

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 9 (AFP)—The leader of one of the Somali capital's two warring factions has made an impassioned plea for an international peacekeeping force in Mogadishu to end nearly two months of horrendous carnage.

At least 4,000 people have been killed and thousands more maimed or wounded in the power struggle between



interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and his opponent General Mohamed Farah Aidid.

Looters have taken advantage of the mayhem to rob, murder and rape Mogadishu's hungry civilians, terrorised by drugged teenagers in turbans and sunglasses who cruise the streets in stolen jeeps and trucks mounted with anti-aircraft guns, rockets and mortars.

Mogadishu is divided, with neutral groups controlling a few hundred yards of no-man's land between the two sectors. To cross, civilians must negotiate a series of checkpoints consisting of tyres, shell casings and twisted scraps of metal.

Since former ruler Mohamed Siad Barre was ousted last January, Somalia has disintegrated into warring clan fiefdoms ruled by local warlords, and the north has declared independence.

The small core of relief workers from the International Committee of the Red Cross, the French medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres, the International Medical Corps and SOS have braved the hail of stray bullets.

A Red Cross worker was fatally shot in Mogadishu last month, and a U.N. worker was killed in the north last week.

"The problem is that our help just isn't enough," said Willy Huber, the head of the SOS aid agency.

Brigitte Meng of the Red Cross said malnutrition was widespread among an estimated 250,000 refugees who have fled Mogadishu only to find themselves in squalid desert camps without food or water.

After an inconclusive visit to Somalia last week by U.N. envoy James Jonah, Ali Mahdi called Wednesday for international intervention to end the daily mortar and rocket barrages. But Aidid rejected the proposal.

Ali Mahdi told reporters at his plush villa Wednesday: "We will accept a peacekeeping force, and we are ready to adopt a cease-fire. We would like to assist the United Nations in finding a solution."

Ali Mahdi and Aidid accused each other of trying to set up a dictatorship. Both said they were fighting for democracy and claimed to have repeatedly proposed a cease-fire only to be spurned by the other side.

Aidid, interviewed separately, said: "Foreign intervention in our country will not solve the already complicated situation. It will complicate things further. We are able to solve our problems ourselves".

"Forcing our people to lay down their arms is not a good solution," said Aidid, 56, a former ambassador to India. "Traditionally, the Somali people love keeping small arms, camels and horses with them," he added.

But a despairing Ali Mahdi said: "The police and military administration have collapsed. There are a lot of young boys who are armed and we cannot disarm them alone."

As the 52-year-old president spoke, shells landed near his compound and his soldiers fired back in the general direction of Aidid's sector.

Medecins Sans Frontieres this week complained about the shelling of hospitals, all in Aidid's sector, though Ali Mahdi apologised for what he called "a mistake".

In the president's sector, malnourished youths with gaping shrapnel wounds lie groaning on the floors of makeshift clinics set up in the Arab-style villas that once made Mogadishu a picturesque town on the Indian Ocean.

The putrid stench of rotting flesh is overpowering. "We get between 40 and 90 wounded a day," said Dr. Abdullahi Sheikh Hussein.

In the Benadir hospital, five-year-old Abshir held up the bloodied stump of his right hand. He lost four fingers when a hand grenade he picked up in the street outside his home exploded.

A pretty young girl wandered the corridors, her left arm severed above the elbow, while two 10-year-old boys covered in burns from head to toe lay nearby.

#### **Fighting Reported Between Two Somaliland Clans**

*AB1401114692 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 13 Jan 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Though not on the scale currently afflicting Mogadishu, it seems that the self-proclaimed Republic of Somaliland also has its share of clan rivalries. There were, recently, disturbances in the Port of Berbera, although the underlying reason there was probably the sacking of the defense minister on suspicion of corruption. But over the weekend, fighting broke out in Burao between two clans: the Habeyunis and the Habejelo. The information comes from the aid organization, Medecins Sans Frontieres [MSF], who have been active in the town. Josephine Hazely asks Dirk Mattison of MSF how bad the fighting was:

[Begin recording] [Mattison] It was very intense. They were using any kind of weapon.

[Hazely] Do you know if the fighting is still going on?

[Mattison] Yes, Saturday [11 January] night there was a cease-fire which only held for about 24 hours and yesterday afternoon around three o'clock, they started fighting again and it is still going on.

[Hazely] What about the casualties? Have you got any details of the casualties?

[Mattison] We do not have any details on casualties, but we know the numbers are large.

[Hazely] What? Large in terms of those who are injured and those who have died? What exactly?

[Mattison] Well, those killed are in very big numbers.

[Hazely] Do you feel then that the government in Hargeysa has lost control of what is happening in Burao?

[Mattison] I think for the moment now yes.

[Hazely] What is happening to your own staff in the area of fighting in Burao?

[Mattison] Well, our team left on Saturday when the fighting started and we are temporarily based now in Shiikh, that is halfway on the road from Berbera to Burao. We are trying to set up a system now for evacuation of injured people from Burao to Shiikh and in case we cannot treat them ourselves in Shiikh, we will refer them to Red Cross hospital in Berbera.

[Hazely] So you are trying to vacate some of the people who have been injured.

[Mattison] Yes, we have set up a collection point at Goita which is a little bit out of Burao, where the injured people are collected and then transferred to Shiikh.

[Hazely] I take it your team will not be going to Burao until the fighting between these two clans stops.

[Mattison] Yes, that is right.

[Hazely] Have you told the authorities in Hargeysa about this?

[Mattison] Yes, the authorities are informed, but until now I do not know anything about action from their side.  
[end recording]

## Tanzania

### Soldiers 'Rampaged' Through Dar es Salaam, Hurt 62

AB1401203092 Paris AFP in English 1955 GMT  
14 Jan 92

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Jan 14 (AFP)—About 100 masked, axe-wielding soldiers injured 62 people in a revenge attack for the killing of a private found sleeping with a civilian's wife, Tanzanian radio said Tuesday [14 January].

Residents said a pregnant woman had also been killed when soldiers armed with pick-axes and clubs rampaged through a densely-populated area of the Tanzanian capital, brutally and indiscriminately attacking civilians.

There was no confirmation of the woman's death, which was not reported by state radio.

The trouble began last Thursday when an army private was stabbed by a jealous husband who caught the soldier sleeping with his wife under a mango tree.

The private, bleeding profusely, staggered back to barracks and told his fellow-soldiers he had been mugged by thieves in the Kigamboni district.

After he died in hospital the next day, his fellow privates donned masks and went on a three-hour orgy of violence, dragging people from their homes, beating them up, looting and destroying their property, the radio said.

The authorities have launched an investigation into the vicious attack, promising that the soldiers responsible will be brought to justice.

Tanzania's two government newspapers, the DAILY NEWS and UHURU, condemned what they called the "uncivilised" attack. They reported 62 casualties, but residents here said as many as 150 people had been injured.

### Zanzibar President Marks Revolution Anniversary

EA1401063092 Zanzibar Voice of Tanzania in Swahili  
0847 GMT 12 Jan 92

[Live relay of speech by Zanzibar President Salmin Amour—on Peraba]

[Excerpts] Brother chairman of the Revolutionary Party [Chama Cha Mapinduzi], CCM, and the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Brother Ali Hassan Mwinyi; the retired chairman and the father of the nation, Mwalimu Nyerere; the CCM vice chairman, Brother Rashidi Kawawa; the prime minister and the first vice president, Brother John Malecela; the retired president of the Zanzibar revolutionary government, Sheikh Idris Abdul Wakil; honorable foreign ambassadors; honorable guests; brother citizens, ladies, and gentlemen: I would like to take this opportunity, first, to thank God for keeping us alive and healthy to be able to meet here today on Pemba island. Today, we note the honorable 1964 revolution which at midnight will mark 28 years.  
[passage omitted]

There are issues which I am obliged to mention by thanking the citizens for their firm cooperation. First, I would like to thank our brothers in Pemba who volunteered to save the clove crop. [applause] All of us should thank God for having blessed us with the clove crop, a fact which, for the last 40 years, has never happened elsewhere in the world. I would like to thank all the citizens for their firm cooperation and their efforts to save the crop. This season's harvest brought us 2.4 billion shillings. It is my hope that the citizens will use this money properly for the development of their living standards. [passage omitted]

In order to encourage the people to contribute to national development, arrangements are ready for the introduction of a self-reliance fund to assist the small businessman. The project is ready and it will start this January 1992. [applause] People will be invited to register without any problem, as promised previously by the government.

Brother citizens, the economic situation in Tanzania as a whole has been improving. Zanzibar's economic growth rate is similar to that of the mainland: four percent.  
[passage omitted]

Brother citizens, regarding the changes which started in the Soviet Union: Various developments took place inside the Soviet Union itself, in the former Eastern countries, and throughout the world. As for the main actor in the changes, Mr. Gorbachev—who is now, I think, considered deceased although he is still alive—we know what he has done and I believe we know what happened to him. In this context, there is no need to say more about it because each one of us is a witness to what happened.

I believe that so far Africa has nothing to learn from the USSR, neither has Tanzania reason to be disturbed by the changes. To tell the truth, for Tanzania, change should mean broadening even further the issue of democracy with the intention of increasing efficiency, which will help to solve various problems facing us. The changes will have meaning if they are conducted through mutual understanding, peace, and stability among the citizens.

Changes that bring about chaos are useless. I hope that Tanzanians have been following very carefully the political situation taking place in various African countries, including our neighbor, Zaire. It is disturbing to note that those countries, which are in the forefront of change, are not concerned with the disturbances taking place in the affected countries.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the people of Zanzibar for the great assistance they have given me since I took the responsibility of leading them. I am obliged to thank you because, when I accepted this responsibility, I asked you to maintain peace, stability, and tranquillity. Thank you very much for having heeded my call, because our country has all along been enjoying peace, and so far the political situation is stable. [passage omitted]

The Zanzibar revolutionary government will welcome any decision made by the CCM on behalf of the citizens regarding political change. What is important is that those who want changes should be ready to accept democratic changes. If the intention of those who want change is based on democratic principles, then the CCM has no problem with them. But if they intend to engage in confrontation and conduct a policy of hatred, then they will be the ones to blame.

Political changes are not a threat and the CCM is not afraid of them. What the people detest is misbehavior, hatred, and quarreling among citizens. However, I am sure, as I am sure of my own name, that all the instigators and opponents know very well the strength of the party and of the peace-loving citizens. What we detest is retreating instead of going forward. [passage omitted]

Here in Zanzibar, all people of sound mind are fully aware that multipartyism means the revival of and competition among the old political parties. I would like to discourage all those who are preparing themselves to participate in such a situation. Those who are here and

abroad should be aware that such intentions are disastrous and outdated and that they are not compatible with the peoples' interests.

The independence of Zanzibar will continue to remain in the hands of the workers, peasants, and the peace-loving people. The people of Zanzibar will continue to be led by their revolutionary government and they believe there are no maneuvers whatsoever, from inside or outside the country, which will change their belief in their own independence. The Zanzibar Government is the government of all the citizens, regardless of tribe, religion, or personal religious belief and it will continue to be led by following the procedures and the decisions of the people themselves. [passage omitted]

The Zanzibar Government has been strictly following carefully weekly working hours in various government offices, including those in East African countries. The result of such a study shows that it is more efficient to follow a five-day working week and that, with effect from 1 February 1992, Saturday will be a day off. I hope that such a holiday will be used properly to bring more income for the employees and the nation. More details will be given later by the government. [passage omitted]

#### **'Banditry,' Public Property 'Sabotage' Reported**

EA1001142492 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
External Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Jan 92

[From the press review]

[Text] UHURU comments on banditry which has begun to resurface in various parts of the country and also sabotage on public property. The paper says there have been reports that some people have been attacked by bandits and lost their property and even life. There are also others who misuse and destroy public property such as vehicles, tractors, motorcycles, and other things causing loss of (our) foreign currency.

UHURU gives an example of sabotage on the Tanzania Railway Corporation's coaches and rail. The paper asks people to take part fully in safeguarding national interests to save people's lives and property. These tasks lie on every Tanzanian.

#### **Over 10,000 Arrested for Drugs in Past 6 Years**

EA1001142392 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
External Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Jan 92

[From the press review]

[Text] UHURU further reports that more than 10,000 people have been arrested in the country over the past six years for their involvement in drug dealing. The inspector general of police, Ndugu [Brother] Harun Mahundi, said most of those arrested were youths aged between 15 and 30 years.



**Mandela Cited on De Klerk Rule Until Democracy***MB1501061492 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says it is his duty to keep State President F.W. de Klerk in power until democracy has been achieved. Mandela has told reporters in Johannesburg that F.W. de Klerk is essential for the negotiating process, and whether people like it or not, he is the de facto government of South Africa.

Mandela said he believed the political situation cannot be normalized without De Klerk's cooperation. Mandela has also reaffirmed the ANC's opposition to a white homeland, saying that even if there were a Boerestaat [Boer homeland] as demanded by the Conservative Party and others, the rightwing would not stop posing a threat to the democratic process.

**De Klerk: Zulu King Should Be Involved in Talks***MB1101105092 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 11 Jan 92*

[Text] F.W. de Klerk says the Zulu king should become involved in further constitutional negotiations. Addressing a media conference yesterday after a lengthy meeting with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the state president said the status of hereditary leaders had been acknowledged by other countries during negotiations. De Klerk therefore believes the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Management Committee should decide on an appropriate role for the king in the negotiation process.

Also speaking at the media conference, King Goodwill said that the Zulu monarchy traditionally stayed out of politics, but he had to represent the Zulu people at Codesa.

Meanwhile, Buthelezi reaffirmed that he wouldn't attend future sessions of Codesa until the issue of the king's role was finalized.

**ANC Reacts to Revelations by Former Inkatha Member***MB1001173192 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1613 GMT 10 Jan 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress [ANC]: "ANC press statement on the revelations of Mr Mbongeni Khumalo," 10th January 1992]

[Text] The disturbing disclosures made by Mr Mbongeni Khumalo, a former member of the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party at a press conference today, once again raise questions that require urgent answers.

The events and other matters recounted by Mr Mbongeni Khumalo occurred in the past, but there can be no doubt that they are linked to the mayhem that has

afflicted the townships of the Witwatersrand and Natal during the past eighteen months.

The pattern that has begun to emerge through these various revelations, beginning with the Inkathagate scandal of July 1991, is that the South African Government, acting through the SADF [South African Defense Force] Military Intelligence, has created, funded and trained a number of organisations and parties to destabilise the ANC [African National Congress] and the political process by fueling violence within the black community. Two organisations in particular have been the recipients of such assistance, the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and Ama-Afrika, a shadowy grouping led by one Reverend Maqina in the eastern Cape.

In the instance of both these organisations SADF Military Intelligence offered large scale financial assistance as well as military and para-military training. In the case of the IFP this involved joint propaganda operations such as the production of leaflets; the funding of rallies and leadership seminars; in addition to military training for some two hundred of its members at camps in Natal and Namibia. The techniques acquired in these course were later employed to wreak violence on African townships in Natal, the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region and the eastern Cape.

Mr Khumalo claims that such was the level of cooperation between the IFP and SADF Military Intelligence that he became convinced that he was being transformed into an agent of the SADF rather than a political activist striving to bring an end to apartheid by peaceful means.

We are persuaded to accept Mr Mbongeni Khumalo's account because it is inconceivable that a relatively junior member of the IFP leadership could be so conversant about this relationship while his seniors, including Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, remained ignorant of it. State President de Klerk too can no longer test our credulity with claims that he was unaware of the activities of so important an arm of his government.

Both President de Klerk and Chief Buthelezi owe the South African public explanations regarding their respective roles in this affair. Should such explanations not be forthcoming, we shall assume that responsibility for the plague of violence that has brought so much death and destruction to thousands of homes in Natal, the Transvaal and the eastern Cape can be laid squarely at the door of the South African Government.

We shall also assume that there is no third force, but that there exists a conspiracy between the leadership of the IFP and the SADF Military Intelligence to destroy the ANC as a political force by employing the foulest means they can conceive, including the gruesome mass killings we have witnessed in Natal and the Transvaal.

The African National Congress repeats its demand that a multi-party commission of inquiry, with rigorous terms of reference and investigative powers, be established without further delay charged with responsibility to:

—investigate all government covert activities and the secret

funding of political organisations and parties.

—investigate the links between the security services of the

state, the Inkatha Freedom Party and other political bodies that

have been recipients of secret state funds.

—investigate the true extent of government involvement in

fueling the violence and murders that have resulted in such a

massive loss of life in African communities.

The high crimes committed by the mass murders and their mentors in the SADF Military Intelligence and the leadership of the IFP should arouse the indignation of all South Africans. Nothing short of the prosecution of those found responsible for these deeds will be acceptable. The De Klerk government should also be compelled to make fair and just restitution to all victims of state-sponsored violence and the communities that have been affected.

The ANC reiterates its appeal to members of the security services and the civil service to come forward and expose the perpetrators of this violence. Such public spirited state employees should receive the protection due to them. Issued by: the Department of Information and Publicity,

P.O. Box 61884, Marshalltown 2307. Johannesburg.

#### **ANC Demands 'Full Inquiry'**

MB1401113692 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0950 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] Cape Town Jan 14 SAPA—The western Cape region of the African National Congress (ANC) on Tuesday demanded a full inquiry into renewed allegations of government backing for the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

This follows published claims last week by a former Inkatha youth leader and central committee member, Mr Mbongeni Khumalo, of continuing police and military support for the IFP.

The ANC recommended that the matter be referred to the Goldstone Commission for investigation, ANC western Cape publicity secretary Mr Mziwonke Jacobs said in a statement.

Mr Khumalo's allegations came more than six months after the government agreed to stop secret support for political organisations in the wake of the "Inkathagate scandal".

Mr Jacobs said the latest disclosures, coming on the eve of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], again raised the question of the integrity of government and its sincerity in working for peaceful change.

"Good faith is essential in the process of transition and revelations such as this do nothing to convince the public that the government is playing its cards with a fair and open hand," he said.

ANC spokeswoman Ms Rose Campbell said the organisation believed the Goldstone Commission should investigate the most recent claims of clandestine funding for the IFP.

"Until now, the Goldstone Commission has declined to investigate Inkathagate-related matters. It should start doing so," she added.

Mr Jacobs said the latest disclosures underscored the urgency of the ANC's call for an interim government of national unity.

"It is now, more than ever, clear that neutral control over the security forces and other key organs of state is essential if we are to progress towards a solution that will enjoy the support of all South Africans," he said.

#### **IFP Refutes Allegations**

MB1201133392 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1250 GMT 12 Jan 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: Inkatha Freedom Party]

[Text] Obviously it is impossible to counter the many allegations made by Mr Mbongeni Khumalo in THE WEEKLY MAIL of the 10th of January this year. There are however some glaring mistakes and untruths that are so obvious that we can deal with them immediately. We do so as follows: 1. Powerful boss of the Inkatha Youth Brigade and former chief of the Youth Brigade". This is incorrect as Mr Musa Zondi has been the leader of the Inkatha Youth Brigade for many years including the period in question. 2. "Member of Central Committee" as one of the functionaries of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Mr Khumalo, like all other functionaries attended the Central Committee meetings in that capacity. Members of the Central Committee serve in a voluntary capacity. 3. Whilst agreeing that the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] president's political skills have been crucial in creating, maintaining and inspiring the movement since 1975, Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] proved that Inkatha members were more than successful in holding their own—therefore it is obvious that we may request guidance from the president but are free to exercise our own wisdom. 4. Regarding the 'consultancy services' (ie Adult Education Consultants and Creed) referred to by Mr Khumalo, these services were offered but the IFP refused to avail themselves of these for lack of money. There was no knowledge that these firms are security force 'fronts as is alledged'. 5. Mr Khumalo

himself states that he was asked to coordinate a series of "leadership courses" conducted by Creed. 6. The IFP was never given 11 million rand by anyone—the statement by Khumalo that at a Central Committee meeting "Dr Pasques side-stepped the question as to where the money came from" is untrue. It never occurred. 7. It will be remembered that in 1991 when it was shown that the security police had sourced 250,000 rand to Inkatha—a similar sum of money was immediately returned.

It is also worth noting that Mr Khumalo was dissatisfied with the low salary the IFP was paying him and therefore applied for a position in the kwaZulu Government's Department of the Chief Minister. It was then discovered that Mr Khumalo had a criminal record which made it impossible for the kwaZulu Government to consider his application.

As an after thought—did it not take years for infiltrator Craig Williamson to be "discovered" by an anti-apartheid organisation? Issued on behalf of the IFP Executive Committee by the chairman of the Public Relations Portfolio, 12 January 1992

#### **APLA Chief Speaks Out on Police Killings**

*MB1001155092 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 10-16 Jan 92 p 3*

[Report by Wally Mbhele]

[Excerpts] The South African Police [SAP] and Defence Force [SADF] are the first targets in the Azanian People's Liberation Army's [APLA] programme of action against the "machinery of oppression," says its military commander, Seabelo Phama.

Speaking from his home in Harare, Zimbabwe, Phama told THE WEEKLY MAIL on Wednesday that APLA, which is the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], "must first look at the most important pillars of apartheid before we suspend the armed struggle."

The SAP and SADF "are harassing our people in their homes, on trains and in the townships. APLA's attacks are only directed against the main instruments of the oppression and enemy agents," he said.

Asked who constituted "enemy agents," Phama, who is also the PAC's defence secretary, said all elements of the "SADF, Civil Co-operation Bureau, Askaris (former guerrillas turned security agents), and uniformed or plain-clothes police" qualified. Phama rejected a call made on Wednesday by the South African Communist Party, the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]-aligned Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcu) and the Civic Association of South Africa [as published] (CAST) for the PAC and APLA to reconsider the tactic of attacking policemen. [passage omitted]

Phama told THE WEEKLY MAIL APLA's latest offensive was not aimed at scuttling the Convention for a

Democratic South Africa (Codesa) or the peace initiative. "Codesa is not part and parcel of our programme of action ... We are still watching and we are quite optimistic about it," he said.

But, he warned, "although we are optimistic, we are still very bitter against the regime."

APLA's operations were not only aimed at stopping the police from "being used by the racist regime," but also at decreasing any "machinery" supporting the government.

"With the recent implication of the police in the so-called African National Congress and Inkatha violence in the townships and on trains, we came to understand that the people behind this violence are the police. It became clear that it was high time we took action against them," Phama said.

In a radio talk show on Tuesday night, Phama said he felt satisfaction when he saw a policeman killed. But, he told THE WEEKLY MAIL, "APLA knows how to protect those individual policemen who give valuable information about the enemy to the liberation movement."

#### **Reaction to Arrest of Azayo President Mcerwa**

##### **Azasco Terms Arrest 'Cowardly'**

*MB1401113792 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0858 GMT 14 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 14 SAPA—The Azanian Students Convention (Azasco) has vowed to continue boycotting the Paul Simon tour in the wake of the arrest of Azanian Youth Organisation (Azayo) President Thami Mcerwa.

"This is seen by Azasco as a cowardly action in that the police chose to arrest Comrade Thami for an activity for which the Azanian Liberation Army claimed responsibility," Azasco Publicity Secretary Mark Mfikoe said on Tuesday.

Mr Mcerwa and Azanian People's Organisation Publicity Secretary Stephen Peter were arrested early on Monday morning in connection with a grenade attack last week on the office of PA Sound—a company linked to the Simon tour. Mr Peters was later released.

"Azasco and the broader Black Consciousness Movement will continue with the demonstrations and Paul Simon's show will continue to be almost all white," Mr Mfikoe said.

##### **Black Consciousness Group Condemns Arrest**

*MB1501073892 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2126 GMT 14 Jan 92*

[Text] Harare Jan 14 SAPA—The Black Consciousness Movement of Azania [BCMA] on Tuesday condemned the arrest of Azanian Youth Organisation [Azayo] President Thami Mcerwa and brief detention of Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] Culture Secretary Steven Peter.



The two were arrested by police in the early hours of Monday [13 January] morning in connection with the grenade attack on the offices of Paul Simon's promoters. Mr Peter was subsequently released after being questioned.

In a statement from Harare BCMA spokesman Gilbert Mokoena said the arrests came in the wake of the successful campaign by Azayo and AZAPO against the Simon tour.

"Both Paul Simon concerts have been shunned by black people and have been crushing flops," Mr Mokoena said.

He said the arrests were intended to scare the rest of the black community and to weaken the anti-tour demonstrations.

#### **Police Invoke Internal Security Act**

*MB1501141492 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1404 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 15 SAPA—Azanian Youth Organisation [Azayo] President Thami Mcerwa is now being detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act [ISA], police confirmed on Wednesday.

Mr Mcerwa was arrested on Monday morning, after intense opposition by his organisation to Paul Simon's Born at the Right Time tour, and a bomb which wrecked a tour promoter's offices.

A statement from the Azanian Peoples' Organisation called the act "notorious".

"The transfer to the section under which so many of our leaders were killed... confirms our earlier position that Cde [Comrade] Mcerwa is innocent, for he would have been charged in a court of law if the police had anything tangible against him."

A person may be detained under Section 29 for 30 days, after which the minister of law and order must provide written authority for his detention to continue.

#### **ANC Assails PAC Comments on Cultural Issues**

*MB1401183992 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1708 GMT 14 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 14 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] hit back at the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] criticisms on Tuesday, accusing the rival political organisation of using "simplistic rhetoric" and being unable to make basic distinctions.

The ANC statement on Tuesday was response to recent PAC comments, via its Secretary-General Benny Alexander, concerning the ANC's willingness to approve cultural contact with South Africa but not diplomatic exchanges.

Mr Alexander accused the ANC of confusing South Africans and even suggested its President Nelson Mandela, was engaged in a "secret deal" with the government.

The ANC said it was "apparently becoming customary" for Mr Alexander to make "ill-considered attacks" on the ANC.

"The ANC is not confusing anyone by opposing state visits to South Africa while allowing artists to play here. The two things, and their political effects, are as different as chalk is to cheese.

"It is this inability to make such basic distinctions that makes the PAC use simplistic rhetoric in the face of the overwhelming demand for peace, freedom and the vote," the ANC said. The PAC's attitude served only the Pretoria regime, the ANC statement concluded.

#### **Right-Wingers Said Arrested on Terrorism Charges**

*MB1501093092 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0921 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 15 SAPA—Police reportedly arrested a member of the white rightwing Mineworkers Union (MWU)—and possibly another rightwinger—in the early hours of Wednesday, apparently on charges of terrorism.

This was alleged by the secretary general of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement; AWB] Piet Rudolph.

He quoted a relative of the arrested MWU member as saying she had been told by arresting officers terror charges were being investigated against the man.

Confirmation of the arrest was not immediately available from police in Pretoria, who said they were investigating SAPA's report.

It was also not clear if the arrest was in connection with a spate of bombings attributed to the rightwing in recent weeks.

Mr Rudolph told SAPA by telephone on Wednesday morning the arrested man—name supplied to SAPA—and another person "who may have been arrested" had been taken to Nylstroom in the northern Transvaal.

According to Mr Rudolph, the men had not been arrested in Nylstroom and he could not supply any more details.

No comment was immediately available from the Mineworkers Union.

#### **Police Confirm Arrests**

*MB1501113092 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1108 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Jan 15 SAPA—Police confirmed the arrests of four men after a rightwing activist told SAPA a member of the all-white Mineworkers Union (MWU) had been arrested in the early hours of Wednesday, apparently on charges of terrorism.

Police in Pretoria, other than confirming four arrests, had no further immediate comment on Wednesday. A

senior police spokesman would not be drawn on whether the arrested men were rightwingers.

Earlier, the secretary general of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], Piet Rudolph, said police had arrested a member of the MWU—and possibly another rightwinger—in the early hours of Wednesday. [passage omitted covered by referent item]

#### **Bophuthatswana Announces Delegates to Codesa**

*MB1501121792 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0910 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: Dixon Soule Associates, media consultants to the government of Bophuthatswana]

[Text] Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]

#### **Delegates and teams**

Bophuthatswana has announced its delegates to Codesa and its nominees for the five working groups. The delegates are: President, Dr L. Mangope

Minister R. Cronje  
Minister S. G. Mothibe  
Minister B. E. Keikelame  
Minister T. M. Setiloane  
Minister G. S. Nkai  
Minister R. C. V. A. Sehume  
Minister Rev S. C. Kgobokoe  
Deputy Minister Rev S. S. Seane  
Mr I. D. Mogami  
Mr S. W. Pienaar  
Mr I. J. Reid

Delegates to the management committee are:

Minister R. Cronje, Minister S. G. Mothibe

Working group nominees are:

#### **Group One Projects:**

1. Free political participation
2. Role of international community Min K. C. V. A. Sehume, Rev S. M. Seodi

#### **Group Two Projects:**

1. Constitutional principles
2. Constitution making body/process Min S. G. Mothibe, Mr R. Cronje

#### **Group Three Projects:**

1. Transitional arrangements Min G. S. Nkai, Rev S. C. Kgobokoe

#### **Group Four Projects:**

1. Future of TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states Min B. E. Keikelame, Rev S. S. Seane

Group Five Projects: 1. Time frame and implementation of decisions Min T. M. Setiloane, Mr I. J. Reid

#### **Taiwanese Immigrants To Settle in Bronkhorstspuit**

*MB1401150092 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
14 Jan 92 p 6*

[Report by unattributed SOWETAN correspondent in "Focus" column: "Chinese Town To Rise in Transvaal"]

[Text] Bronkhorstspuit will become the home of South Africa's first "Chinatown" this year in an ambitious bid to rescue the town's flagging industrial area, Ekandustria.

This follows the Verwoerdburg Town Council's announcement last year that about 500 families from Hong Kong are to be resettled at a "Chinatown" near Irene.

About 200 stands south of the N4 freeway in Bronkhorstspuit have already been allocated to prospective Taiwanese immigrants on a site earmarked by the town council for the Taiwanese residential area.

Contractors started installing service infrastructure this week and construction of the first houses is expected to begin in March. The area will eventually comprise about 400 households.

A public relations company, Welcome Consulting Company, headed by Taiwanese expatriate Mrs Linda Lee, has offices in Bronkhorstspuit and Taiwan and is co-ordinating the settlement on behalf of the Bronkhorstspuit Town Council.

Town clerk Dr Hennie Senekal said the immigration scheme comprised a residential and an industrial project in the nearby Ekandustria industrial area.

The project had the blessing of central Government, and the town council was working hand-in-hand with the Department of Home Affairs, Senekal said.

At present, the council was concentrating on the residential project as financial support could not be raised for industrial development in Ekandustria.

"We first want to find people to come over and stay here, and they will start their own industries and businesses.

"In the Taiwanese people, South Africa has an excellent investment. They are hard-working and have a lot of technical expertise to give us.

"Bronkhorstspuit has the perfect locality, being close to the major metropolis, the airport and commercial centres. We have all the facilities that Pretoria has, including the most modern water-purifying plant in the country, sporting facilities and the infrastructure."

The council is giving away stands to selected immigrants, charging only for the cost of installing infrastructural services.



The first immigrants are expected to arrive after the Taiwanese New Year in February, but 15 Taiwanese children have already enrolled in the Bronkhorstspuit Primary School, which has been upgraded to cater for the new residents' children.

Senekal said the town council was already negotiating with the Transvaal Education Department to provide secondary schooling for the immigrants' children, as there was no English-language high school in Bronkhorstspuit.

Money for the project is being provided by the town council in the form of free land to the Welcome Consulting Company, as well as a "small subsidy", he said.

According to Lee, 387 prospective immigrants have already visited Bronkhorstspuit with a view to settling there.

"Every month we bring in groups to look at the area, and then leave it to them to decide whether they want to stay.

"We haven't decided on a name for the area yet, but we don't want it to be known as 'Chinatown', because that would give the impression of a closed community.

A Buddhist temple will be erected in the area, Lee said.

#### **WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'**

MB1001173392 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English: 10-16 Jan 92 p 6

["Apartheid Barometer"]

#### **[Text] POLICE DEATHS**

A total of 144 policemen were killed in the line of duty last year, according to Law and Order [Ministry] spokesman Captain Craig Kotze. This was an increase of about a third from an 1990 total of 107 policemen killed. Of last year's victims, 37 policemen are believed to have been killed inside Soweto.

#### **UNREST DEATHS**

There was a 20 percent drop in unrest-related deaths, and the number of unrest incidents decreased by nearly half in 1991 compared with the preceding year, according to figures released by the Law and Order Ministry.

In the past 361 days, 2,165 people have lost their lives in unrest-related incidents. The 1990 figure was 2,674.

The number of unrest incidents dropped from 17,088 in 1990 to 8,343 by the end of November last year. **EDUCATION**

The Department of Education and Training [DET] has lost about R[and]40-million in the past two years on textbooks not returned by pupils, according to DET chief director in the northern Transvaal Job Schoeman.

The money would have been enough to finance 1,500 new classrooms and 1,200 teaching posts, he said.

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT**

Population surveys for the coloured community for the month of October showed unemployment to be running at eight percent, according to figures released by Central Statistical Services. The rate increased by 0.6 percent compared to the previous October.

The unemployment rate amounted to 8.8 percent among coloureds.

#### **HEALTH CARE**

About 70 percent (3.4-million) out of a total of 4.9-million whites are currently covered by medical aid schemes, according to the latest available figures from the Registrar of Medical Schemes. An estimated 34 percent (313,000) of nearly 928,000 Indians have medical aid cover and 30 percent of coloureds are covered.

The figure for blacks who have medical aid is only five percent.

#### **Lebowa Homeland Leader Demands More Land**

MB1001143592 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1200 GMT 1200 92

[Text] The chief minister of Lebowa says his parliament should close down if the South African Government doesn't meet the homeland's demand for more land.

Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike has demanded the incorporation into Lebowa of white-owned farms including the Zebediela Citrus Estates. He is also demanding some land already given to other homelands.

#### **South African Press Review for 15 January**

MB1501102192

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

Crime Necessitates Troops Presence in Suburbs—"It is a measure of the desperation to which the crime rate has reduced ordinary citizens that two Johannesburg Democratic Party MPs are endorsing something which in more ordinary times their party would have strongly opposed—posting troops in the suburbs as a back-up to the undermanned SAP [South African Police]," begins a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 15 January. "The crime situation is such that the public is ready to consider anything that will make them feel safer in streets, offices and homes—even in the townships, where the sight of soldiers has evoked mixed responses in the past. Everyone, in black and white suburbs alike, has a vested interest in combating crime. Minister of Law and Order Hennis Kriel should respond with urgency and imagination to their plight."

**BUSINESS DAY**

Concern Over ANC Plan For Monitoring Bodies To Control Media—Few people "could quibble with the lofty sentiments which preface the ANC's [African National Congress] discussion document on the media," declares a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 15 January. The discussion document is "clearly not the ANC's final word on the media for, after expounding the virtues of freedom, it suggests the establishment of bodies to monitor the media. Freedom and monitoring cannot coexist. It is all too easy for monitoring to mutate into censorship and controls. The ANC also expresses its concern that the Press will, as the document puts it, 'continue to distort' the flow of information. Is this a suggestion that the ANC believes it is the sole arbiter of what is the truth? The ANC's document calls for diversity of ownership of the media but does not suggest how this should be achieved. Fears that it could indicate expropriation or coercion need to be addressed."

**\* Right Wing Daily Comments on Sports Symbols****\* HNP Leader**

92AF0228A Pretoria *DIE AFRIKANER* in Afrikaans  
20 Nov 91 p 12

[Article by "H.F.": "Jaap Marais Enters Complaint Against Ramsamy About Flag"]

[Text] Mr. Jaap Marais, the leader of the HNP [Reconstituted National Party], has interpreted the feelings of many thousands of Afrikaners by entering a criminal complaint in accordance with the law against Sam Ramsamy for desecrating the national flag by using it in a disrespectful way for the Olympic Games and in the preparations for that event.

Mr. Marais issued a statement in which he referred to serious objections that exist to the self-righteous replacement of South Africa's national flag by another design for participation in the Olympic Games.

"This action is an obvious manifestation of disrespect for the republic's national flag, and thus a crime as defined in Article 92(1)(b) of the 1983 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa [RSA]," says Mr. Marais.

"The article in question states that anyone who commits an act intended to show disrespect for the national flag is guilty of a crime.

"Today, I entered the following complaint with the Pretoria Central Police Station.

"Based on various newspaper reports (for example RAP-PORT of 10 November 1991) it appears that one Sam Ramsamy has treated the national flag of the RSA with disrespect and has thus committed a crime as defined in Article 92(1)(b) of the 1983 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

"On this basis, I hereby enter a complaint against him and ask that the matter be investigated with a view to prosecution."

There is widespread feeling among South Africans that they are entitled to enforcement of the law that strictly prohibits such disrespect. If the government refuses to prosecute or hesitates on the issue, then it is openly taking sides with Sam Ramsamy and the ANC [African National Congress] against the national flag.

There are plenty of provisions applicable to the punishment of persons who desecrate or show disrespect for the national flag. The constitutional articles in question refer to malicious destruction or desecration of the flag, as well as to other actions that are intended to show disrespect for the national flag. The penalty is a fine of up to 10,000 rands or imprisonment of up to five years.

The authoritative legal commentary of attorney J.R.L. Milton defines "desecration" as an action that is insulting, dishonorable, defamatory, or profane. This is how the lawmakers defined it in Sub 1(a) of the article, says Milton. It does not go so far as physical destruction of the flag, but includes irreverence.

In the following subarticle, 1(b), reference is made to actions that constitute disrespect for the flag, including comments or remarks. Actions that reflect disrespect for the flag are actions that seriously impair or diminish the public's respect for the flag.

The entire action by Sam Ramsamy and everything that preceded it for many years are demonstrably motivated by contempt for the RSA, its authority, and its flag, because these things are allegedly associated with apartheid, which in the movements in which Sam Ramsamy plays a leading role is stigmatized as something despicable and as a crime against humanity.

The further element of Ramsamy's deed is that on previous occasions, and now generally in the case of other countries and their flags, the national flag is used as an implicit symbol at the Olympic Games and at ceremonies.

Thus, the norm has been abandoned, and Ramsamy's concoction is being used in place of the national flag because, according to Ramsamy, the national flag has associations that merit contempt, according to Ramsamy and his people. Thus, he is using this to indicate disrespect.

Furthermore, this action constitutes not only disrespect in accordance with Article 1(b), but also irreverence in accordance with Sub 1(a) of the article in question, according to Milton's interpretation.

The circumstances also indicate clearly that the crime was committed deliberately.

The ball is now in the court of the state and of the attorney general, who will undoubtedly handle the case in accordance with instructions from Minister of Justice Mr. Kobie Coetsee.

**\* New Symbols Condemned**

92AF0228B Pretoria *DIE AFRIKANER* in Afrikaans  
20 Nov 91 p 9

[Commentary by Jan van de Graaf]

[Excerpt] These days, sports plays an important role in the existence of various nations. Not only for the athletes themselves, but especially as a spectacle for thousands of sports fans who fill the stadium pavilions and shout themselves hoarse without ever touching the ball themselves.

We hear regular reports of hysterical scenes during various matches in various countries. Sometimes lives are lost, as in the case of the soccer brawls in Great Britain. And why not? The ancient Romans did even worse things. However, no country is as crazy about sports as South Africa. Here, sport has become a national fetish, with Danie Craven as its prophet.

Things have even gone so far that South Africa is probably the only country in the world willing to put its existence on the line for the sake of sports.

The enemies of the Afrikaner nation have tried several things in order to achieve this downfall—sanctions, the violation of cultural agreements, the refusal of tourist visits—and all of this has been cold-bloodedly endured by the people. Our people have been unmoved by all the reports by the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] and the government press about sanctions, but not our sacred sports! That is something that we cannot do without, and this has been used as a lever in our national downfall by Craven and the various professors who are better known for their sports than for their academic achievements, even if such achievements are indeed in evidence. Naturally, our capitulation government has raised no objections to this.

Now we have witnessed the latest foolishness. An Indian, elevated to the position of head of the Olympic Committee, has decided that South African participants in the games in Barcelona will take part under a towel that has been reshaped as an Olympic flag, with the intonations of Beethoven's famous symphony playing in the background. Poor Beethoven has surely turned in his grave numerous times out of rage because of the repeated misuse of his great masterpiece by political fools.

There have been all kinds of comments about this provocative step by people who have nothing to do with our nation.

Even the state president has tried to add his voice to the chorus. We hope that he got Bush's consent first, because the designer of the Olympic washcloth seems to be someone imbued with Bush's New Order, and he wears the same cap as F.W. in Palestine.

Well, right now there is a horde of athletes and other sports figures in our country who are standing around and stamping their feet with impatience in their desire to "uphold the name of our country overseas." We are now

waiting excitedly for their decision to refuse to go abroad under the fluttering towel and amidst the misused sounds of the great German composer in order to defile themselves in racially mixed sports.

The whole reason for the desire to participate in international sports is supposed to be to improve our good name in the world as a nation. This idea has been around since 1984, and has proven to be nonsense on numerous occasions. [passage omitted]

All that remains is the personal fame achieved by participating athletes. That fame is a fleeting accomplishment that brings no benefits to the fatherland of the athlete in question.

If we look at historical examples of actions by a nation that have continued for years to generate fraternal international feelings, we find no sporting events on this list.

When millions of Americans had little desire to fight during the world war, their government handily unearthed the story of Lafayette from the past, the French general who came with his troops to fight against England in the American War of Independence. When the first American troops arrived later at the grave of the famous Frenchman with the words, "Lafayette, we are here," this was for thousands of Americans reason enough to go to France without any protest.

When millions of Dutchmen during the hunger winter of 1944-1945 experienced hundreds of deaths by starvation, so that there were not enough coffins to bury everyone, the press in Denmark stirred up consternation in the capital, Copenhagen, by Michiel Adriaansz de Ruyter, and the Danes went out of their way to send food to the starving people. In 1945, at the end of the war, and in 1953, during the great flood disaster in the Netherlands, South Africa sent wonderful donations to the Netherlands. Because a Fannie Blankers Koen celebrated triumphs in sports? No, in part because a young queen had offered the gray-haired Transvaal president a warship in order to bring him to Europe.

These are things that are never forgotten in international relations. Not sports.

Finally, we read that we should feel so lucky because ONS [expansion not given] athletes can now take part in world sporting events. Should we really? Should I be that happy that a Zola Budd-Pieterse, who in the past so readily renounced us for the sake of sports and even threw away her citizenship, can now take part in Olympic sports? Whom does she represent? Certainly not me and numerous other patriotic Afrikaners!

And are the other "sports heroes" actually going overseas with the striped towel and a foreign melody as their song in order to take part in a multicolored event? In that case, they certainly do not represent the Boer nation, and it will be a good thing if we go ahead and inform the world media of this right now.

**[Photo caption]**

The "sports flag," which looks more like a towel with ANC colors.



## Angola

### Diplomatic Relations Established With Israel

*MB1401124292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Jan 92*

[Report from Jerusalem by correspondent Benjamim do Carmo]

[Text] It has just been announced in Israel that Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy met in Lisbon with David Levi, his Israeli counterpart. The report says that the two countries have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, and that the Angolan minister will make an official visit to Israel within two weeks.

This marks the end of a process which began a year ago when a delegation of the Israeli Labor Party delegation visited Angola. The delegation included (?David Levi).

### Dos Santos Opens Multiparty Meeting 14 Jan

*MB1501091292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 Jan 92*

["Excerpt" of speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the opening of the multiparty meeting in Luanda on 14 January—recorded]

[Text] As I have stated earlier, the consensus to be reached between all political forces, including the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, and the government, on the debates over the draft laws forming part of the agenda and which are necessary to govern the electoral process, will be binding on the participants. Thereafter, the People's Assembly will uphold whatever has been agreed upon.

I am sure that the honorable representatives of the national political organizations will effectively create with the utmost care and seriousness the legal mechanisms aimed at ensuring free, clear-cut, and fair elections. I am also certain that your excellencies will not propose to the multiparty meeting measures likely to violate the Bicesse accords. Should this happen, the government will not endorse them because it is the duty of government to uphold the peace which we have paid so dearly to gain.

In line with my appeal to the honorable members of the Council of the Republic a few days ago, I urge all of you to use your moral strength and influence among the various sectors of Angolan society to appease the spirits and ensure that the construction of peace and the democratization of national life should become a lasting and irreversible reality.

## Mozambique

### Renamo Absence Delays Rome Peace Talks

*MB1501084592 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Text] The 10th round of the Mozambique peace talks will not begin today due to alleged difficulties faced by the

delegation of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, to travel to Rome. Sources close to the talks have told Radio Mozambique that the Renamo delegation claims that it is stranded inside the country due to torrential rains.

The government delegation has said that it is ready to leave for Rome once the mediators confirm the date for the beginning of the talks.

### Renamo's Ululu Outlines News Media Principles

*MB0801102592 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Jan 92*

[Interview with Vicente Zacarias Ululu, information secretary for the Mozambique National Resistance, in Gorongosa by unidentified reporter; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. Secretary, what is the role of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo's] Information Department, and what is the difference between Renamo's and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo's] information services?

[Ululu] The main role of Renamo's information services is to report on the political and socioeconomic activities in our areas. Moreover, we disseminate our policies and the reasons for our struggle. Unlike Frelimo's, our information services deceive no one. There have been a great many events which have gone unreported because Frelimo has mounted a disinformation campaign among its cohorts abroad, which have taken it for granted.

Frelimo's news media organs are designed solely to misinform. For instance, Frelimo has never explained the causes of this war, and Renamo has been presented as a group created to kill people. That is inconceivable.

The Gorongosa area used to have many Frelimo Army barracks, housing several brigades—namely, in Inhanga, Maringue, and Muanza. Our forces expelled all those Frelimo troops, but Frelimo has never reported that its barracks had been attacked by Renamo. Instead, Frelimo says that Renamo killed civilians, including women and children. This is part of Frelimo's disinformation campaign.

How could we have killed civilians if they are the ones who have always cried out for freedom? Frelimo's claims are (?absurd).

So, to draw a distinction between Frelimo's and Renamo's information services, we report the economic, political, and social events that have taken place in the country, whereas Frelimo omits them. Chissano has never told the truth, and he uses his news media organs to promote his lies.

Maputo has never reported the death or wounding of any members of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique, though in our communiques we indicate that X barracks was attacked and Y number of FPLM troops were killed, and Z number of Renamo soldiers died. This proves that we report the situation as it is.

I would like to state for the record that our information services are solely designed to inform. We do not use them as a propaganda tool because tomorrow the people will confront us, asking for details of our claim that Chissano's regime killed people. We must not copy Frelimo's news media organs which operate on the basis of propaganda. We are here to inform.

[Reporter] Do you mean that Renamo [words indistinct] kills civilians?

[Ululu] No, Renamo does not kill civilians. In fact, in 1989, Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama invited Frelimo to form a commission of inquiry to find out who was killing civilians. I want to say to you that it is Frelimo which kills civilians.

[Reporter] What are Renamo's news media organs?

[Ululu] All our information is disseminated through our radio station. We also have a monthly magazine. As a guerrilla organization we lack the means to ensure a regular edition of our magazine. We are unable to distribute our magazine in all cities, particularly provincial capitals. We also print leaflets which are distributed in several areas.

Our information is also disseminated among the people by Renamo teams which report on political developments in our areas. We also have cinema teams. When our delegations travel to Europe they take video material on the political situation in our areas, and on socioeconomic activities—namely, schools and hospitals. If we had the resources, we could do better. As a guerrilla organization, we [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Mr. Ululu, once a cease-fire accord is signed, how will Renamo's information services perform?

[Ululu] That is an interesting question. We must come to terms with the reasons for our struggle. For me the main reason is freedom. Once a cease-fire is signed we want to introduce freedom of the press. Whoever who wants to establish a newspaper, a television service or a radio station, must be free to do so. So, one must be free to give information on events instead of misinforming as has been the case with Frelimo. Frelimo does not use the news media organs at its disposal to inform, but to misinform. The lack of freedom has been one of the reasons for our struggle.

[Reporter] Do you think that once a cease-fire is signed, Frelimo will agree to your information policies?

[Ululu] Well, if Frelimo wants true democracy in Mozambique, then it will give freedom of the press to the people. We want a democratic Mozambique ruled by the law. There are no independent news media organs in Mozambique. If Frelimo has accepted to sit at the negotiations table, and considering that Renamo has always stood for a free press, then they must accept our policies.

[Reporter] What if Frelimo refuses to comply with that?

[Ululu] I do not see any reason why Frelimo should refuse. In fact, [words indistinct] the signing of a cease-fire in Rome, unless they are merely deceiving the Mozambican people. As long as Frelimo is sitting at the negotiating table with Renamo, Frelimo will have to accept freedom of the press. Renamo will not neglect this issue. If Chissano really wants Mozambique to be a democratic state, then he will have to accept our policies. The Rome talks are designed to achieve just that. At present, Renamo is directing all its efforts at forcing Frelimo to kneel down because all its dictatorial games must come to an end. The people of Mozambique will want genuine freedom.

### Renamo Commentary Assails Frelimo, Destruction

MB0901180392 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo  
in Portuguese 1500 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Station Commentary: "Destruction of the Country Through War as Alleged by the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo"]

[Text] The Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, always talks about the destruction of the country to convince foreign countries to grant it more money which only benefits the ruling minority. Likewise, Frelimo has been telling donor countries that the main cause of destruction in Mozambique is war which, it says, is waged by the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo.

The donor countries blindly grant assistance to Frelimo, without trying to know whom it will benefit. The truth is that this assistance only enriches the ruling minority.

All that Renamo possesses in form of war materiel are light weapons, such as AK-47's and pistols; and heavy weapons, such as B-10 and B-11 cannons, antiaircraft guns, and RPG-7's. Now, [words indistinct] thus implying the other side neither wages war nor returns fire.

As far as Frelimo is concerned, it possesses cannons, armored vehicles, war planes, and helicopters. All this war materiel is used against civilian targets in Renamo-liberated areas. Accordingly, we are baffled and angered when Frelimo tries to convince people that it is blameless. Does it mean, that the bombs dropped by Frelimo war planes since 1977 have always fallen in the ocean or the Zambezi River? Does it mean that when Renamo forces attack Frelimo army barracks, Frelimo troops do not return fire, or they just shoot in the air so as not to destroy the country?

As is well known, to reinforce its capacity in the country, Frelimo invited Zimbabwean, Malawian, Zambian, and Tanzanian troops to fight on its side, using heavy and sophisticated war materiel. Does it mean that these troops never launched any offensive against Renamo?

Accordingly, we can clearly conclude that Frelimo [words indistinct] destroying the country's infrastructure. It should never be forgotten that Frelimo has always tried to use military and diplomatic strategies to discredit Renamo on

the political scene. Although Frelimo was able to convince people in the past, these same people are now shifting their stand because the truth is emerging.

Would it be difficult for Frelimo to destroy a factory or a bridge, after an attack on their forces, just to blame Renamo? Frelimo has been inhumanely killing our people. It has been killing thousands and thousands of innocent civilians. As if this was not enough, they called journalists to tell them that the massacres were carried out by Renamo.

Although it is our military strategy to destroy the infrastructure that grants Frelimo foreign currency to enable it to purchase war materiel and continue to massacre our people, it must be understood that Frelimo weapons do not spurt out harmless flowers and bibles.

The war materiel used by Frelimo is heavy and has the capacity to destroy human lives, as well as a large section of our country's infrastructure. The war materiel used by Frelimo is not only heavy and sophisticated but it is also massive, considering the presence of all foreign armies, fighting against the aspirations of the Mozambican people.

#### **Renamo Reportedly Kills 19 in Chongoene 14 Jan**

*MB1401114392 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Jan 92*

[Text] At dawn today, elements of the Mozambique National Resistance massacred 19 people at the Chongoene control post in Gaza Province. This has been reported by the interprovincial Maputo and Gaza radio service.

Further details of the massacre will be given in our next news bulletins.

#### **Council Creates Oil Body Compensation Commission**

*MB1001115392 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Jan 92*

[Text] The Council of Ministers has decreed the establishment of a compensation commission that will assess all compensation applications resulting from the nationalization of the National Oil Refinery Society.

A ministerial decree published in the GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC states that the commission will be made up of ministers of finance, industry, energy, and mineral resources.

The decree also states that all compensation applications must be addressed to the president of the commission and handed to the finance minister's office within 45 days, starting from the date the ministerial decree was published.

It will be recalled that the National Oil Refinery Society was nationalized by the Mozambique Government in 1977.

## **Swaziland**

### **Zambian President Arrives, Meets King Mswati III**

*MB1501162792 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III and chairman of the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, this afternoon officially met for the first time his PTA successor, Zambian President Frederick Chiluba. Mr. Chiluba arrived in the country today leading a delegation which included cabinet ministers such as Vernon Mwaanga, foreign affairs minister, Ronald Penza, minister for trade, Andrew Kashita, minister for transport and communications, Sketchley Sacika, secretary of cabinet.

The president was met at the airport by the king himself. On arrival he inspected a guard of honor mounted by Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force. The heroic welcome was punctuated by a 21-gun salute and thunderous cheering from Zambians residing in Swaziland. Mr. Chiluba arrived at Matsapa Airport aboard his presidential plane which touched down at 2.30 pm. He was treated to several traditional performances before he was driven to his hotel, the Royal Swazi Sun, where he officially met the prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini. He later went to meet the king at Lozitha Palace. Mr. Chiluba will be in the country for two days.

### **Government Transfers Ministry Portfolios**

*MB1001080492 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Jan 91 pp 1, 24*

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza: "Portfolios Transferred"]

[Text] Significant transfers of portfolios have been made in government ministries.

At least seven have been re-allocated, in terms of a new schedule of responsibilities for government ministries.

The schedule is contained in Legal Notice No. 162 of 1991 published in the Swaziland Government Gazette.

Titled "The assignment of responsibilities to ministers notice, 1991" it is signed by His Majesty, King Mswati III.

Under the arrangement, Urban Government (Town Councils) has been removed from the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] office and placed under the newly established Ministry of Housing and Township Development.

The re-allocation of Town Councils into a new ministry will come as a relief because the process under which it was controlled was said to be behind the delay of many projects and regulations.

Anything from the town council was processed through the office of Tinkhundla to the Prime Minister's office.

For an example, the Mbabane Town Council applied for the increase of charges for town facilities.



Although the application was submitted over two years back there has been no response.

In the meantime, the rate-payer has continued to subsidise for all the facilities offered by the town council.

The long outstanding and confusing issue of land and housing has also been rectified.

Land for residential purposes has been re-allocated under the Ministry of Housing and Township Development.

Mr Thomas Stephens is the Minister for Housing and Township Development.

All along land, for any purpose, was under the Ministry of Natural Resources and housing was under the Ministry of Interior and Immigration.

This means that the Ministry of Interior was responsible for the houses but did not have control over the land.

Others which are now also under the new ministry are Water and Sewerage Board which was under the Ministry of Natural Resources.

It has also taken over responsibilities from the Ministry of Interior of the National Fire and Emergency Services.

In all, the Ministry of Housing and Township Development has been assigned the following responsibilities;

Housing and human settlements, physical and town planning, water and sewerage board, rents, land for residential purposes, urban governments and fire and emergency services.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy now retains;

Water resources development, oil and petroleum, energy and power, cadastral (land surveys) geological surveys and mines, land planning, land control boards, land evaluation purchase, land consolidation (private farms and farm dwellers) national archives and museums, rural water supply, wildlife, environmental control and protection.

Although there is no Minister for Defence, the ministry has been assigned responsibilities.

These are; National Defence and National Service, cadet corps including Gcina.

The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development has taken responsibilities of;

National Planning and statistics, population census and statistics and co-ordination of technical co-operation programmes.

The Ministry of Works and Construction will be responsible for construction including public works and government buildings.

The Ministry of Transport and Communication's responsibilities are;

Posts and Telecommunications, civil aviation, meteorology service, road, railway and marine and the administration of government transport.

Under the Ministry of Broadcasting, Information and Tourism goes;

Broadcasting and Television, tourism, information, newspapers and publication, gaming e.g. casino and similar activities.

The notice states that where there is a conflict between the responsibilities of ministers or where the notice does not specify the minister in relation to a responsibility not otherwise specified, the Prime Minister may give direction in writing as to which minister shall be vested with such responsibility.

The notice has revoked the assignment of responsibilities to ministers notice of 1985.

## Zambia

### President Chiluba Departs for Swaziland Talks

MB1501160292 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1546 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Text] Lusaka Jan 15 SAPA—Zambian President Frederick Chiluba left Lusaka on Wednesday for Mbabane, Swaziland, for bilateral consultations with King Mswati III, the current chairman of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa [PTA].

Before departure, President Chiluba said he would consult King Mswati on the PTA and other bilateral issues. "There are many pertinent regional issues to be discussed with the Swaziland administration," he added.

Mr Chiluba, who is accompanied by his Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga, Transport and Communications Minister Andrew Kashita and Secretary to the Cabinet Sketchley Sacika, is expected to return home on Thursday.

### Acting Vice President Accused in Mwanawasa Mishap

MB1401193392 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Report from Lusaka correspondent Robin Mukai on the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Zambia, serious allegations have been made against the country's acting vice president, Brigadier General Godfrey Miyanda, implicating him in an alleged conspiracy to kill the vice president, Levy Mwanawasa. He was critically injured in a road accident last December as he was on his way to the airport to see the president off.

President Chiluba set up an inquiry to investigate the accident and it began hearing evidence yesterday. From Lusaka, Robin Mukai reports:

[Begin Mukai recording] The hearing began on an explosive note when a provincial leader of the ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, Mr. Aram Mulenga, implicated Gen. Miyanda in what he described as an orchestrated political conspiracy to kill Vice President Mwanawasa.

Mulenga told the inquiry that he found it strange that Gen. Miyanda who is minister without portfolio and now acting vice president since the accident, allegedly held a day-long meeting with Sergeant (Godwin Kirwa), the State House police driver whose vehicle rammed into Mwanawasa's car, two days before the accident.

The witness claimed that he had tried to see Gen. Miyanda on that day but failed because the general was locked up in a meeting with (Kwira) for seven hours on the 6 of December.

Mystery surrounding the accident deepened today when three top (?senior) State House security officers admitted in their evidence that there were several security lapses and that all necessities in providing security to the vice president were overlooked.

They revealed that they did not have information on Mr. Mwanawasa's movement and that the State House was not aware that the vice president had returned to Lusaka from Ndola. The only man whom they said would have known Mr. Mwanawasa's movement was his aide-de-camp, Brown Mwale, who died in the accident. [end recording]

#### **South African Exiles Fear Return, 'Persecution'**

*MB0801143592 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0800 GMT 8 Jan 92*

[Text] Hundreds of South African refugees in Zambia are reluctant to return home for fear of persecution by the government.

An official of the UN High Commission for Refugees, [UNHCR] (Stefan Burgland) says only about half of the 720 exiles registered with the UN have allowed their names to be sent to South Africa to request indemnity. (Burgland) says he hopes the government will keep its promise to allow exiles to return without fear of persecution.

In a related development, the UNHCR says it will repatriate nearly 120,000 Mozambicans and Angolan refugees this year.

#### **Government Hikes Price of Petroleum Products**

*MB1501131092 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Text] Zambia has increased the wholesale price of petroleum products by 25 percent with immediate effect, because of the further devaluation of its kwacha currency against the American dollar.

The state-owned Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation said that it had not increased the price of petroleum products since 1990, in spite of a sharp fall in the exchange rate from 46 kwacha to the dollar, to the current 94 kwacha to the dollar.

Prices of other commodities are expected to rise sharply in the wake of the fuel price increases. Last month Zambia cut subsidies for maize meal, the single biggest contributor to the budget deficit, as part of an overall attempt to revive the country's economy.

### **Zimbabwe**

#### **Immigration To Block Ex-Rhodesians Seeking Return**

*MB1001133292 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1000 GMT 10 Jan 92*

[Text] Immigration officials in Zimbabwe have moved to block the return of what it says is a flood of former Zimbabweans wanting to return to the country from South Africa.

The department says more than 70,000 former Zimbabwean citizens who emigrated to South Africa to escape fighting in Zimbabwe have now applied to return because of the violence in South Africa. Lawrence Bartlett has more:

[Bartlett] The Immigration Department's move follows the recent high court's judgment which allowed a Zimbabwe-born man (Clarence O'Hara) who emigrated to South Africa, to return to Zimbabwe without residence or employment permits. The department fears this judgment will open up floodgates as ex-Rhodesians seek to return to a peaceful Zimbabwe from an increasingly violent South Africa. The legal details are complex, but basically the Immigration Department wants a section of the Immigration Act amended to close what it sees as a loophole which undermines the single citizenship law introduced in the mid-eighties. Under that law Zimbabweans who took up another citizenship and emigrated, or lived outside the country for seven years, [word indistinct] their automatic right to return, even if they were born here.



## Liberia

### Ivorian Paper Interviews Interim President Sawyer

AB0901221992 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 9 Jan 92 p 23

[Interview with Liberian Interim President Amos Sawyer by Noel Yao at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia—date not given]

[Yao] Mr. President, could you please state your feelings in regard to the totality of what we call the Yamoussoukro process?

[Sawyer] We began this process with a lot of hope. We are a little bit disappointed that the program has not been fully implemented. We are concerned about the fact that, with less than two weeks from the deadline, nothing has been done to encamp and disarm the troops. It is only now, only two weeks to the 60 days stipulated by the Yamoussoukro accords, that Taylor has begun talking about opening up some of the roads.

[Yao] Which is very important...

[Sawyer] Sure! It is very important, but it is just as if we are in the first week of the Yamoussoukro accords. This is where we are after six weeks.

Therefore, you can imagine our disappointment. Once again, we want to plead with Mr. Taylor to tell the Liberian people the truth; let him agree to open the roads and disarm his troops. We are also appealing to all our friends to help us in this regard.

[Yao] You have made many statements in which you accused the Ivorian and Burkinabe Governments. According to you, they were assisting Charles Taylor in smuggling weapons. Do you have any proof of this? If not, do you think that these accusations are helpful in finding solutions to this conflict?

[Sawyer] What are the statements that I made and what kind of support are you talking about?

[Yao] The statements and the accusations...

[Sawyer] Are you saying that you are more preoccupied with the statements than what has happened to Liberia?

[Yao] I want to talk about all that...

[Sawyer] All what has happened. Listen, my dear brother, we are in a situation where we understand the constraints and difficulties involved in controlling the borders. We know that no African country can control all of its borders without some difficulties. However, our situation is a special one because we are worried about the news of the constant movement of weapons at the borders. We have tried to raise this issue with the Ivorian authorities and to meet with the "old man" [Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny] in order to discuss the issue with him. We sent fax messages and tried to

establish various other contacts, but these were unsuccessful. Even at this very moment, we still have emissaries on the way to the subregion. They will go to Abidjan.

[Yao] Did you discuss all these issues with [Ivorian] Foreign Minister Amara Essy, whom you received on 3 January in Monrovia?

[Sawyer] We spoke frankly and in a brotherly manner.

Our discussions were held with all the courtesy that is due the "old man." President Felix Houphouet-Boigny is the wise man of the subregion. We have great respect for him. We know that the unfortunate event happened without his knowledge. We know that he is a man of goodwill and that he is truly working toward peace. However, we have been at war too long, and our people are tired. If we are anxious, it is because of the despair that our situation evokes. We are looking for an opportunity to see him again in order to discuss these problems.

[Yao] You say you are anxious. Would you go so far as to say that you are pessimistic?

[Sawyer] No, I am not pessimistic because I know that in the end a solution will be found. But, you know, the reconstruction tasks which might follow will not be easy. We live thanks to the other people's assistance. We have a peacekeeping force that will not stay forever. Therefore, it is a matter of urgency. Liberians want to return to normal. Our children want to go back to school full time. We want production, productivity, and so on.

[Yao] Apart from the embargo you imposed on the NPFL- [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] held territory, are there any other means of pressuring Mr. Taylor? For example, could force (ECOMOG) [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] be used if he did not abide by the accord signed?

[Sawyer] We do not want that. In every action of this kind, one must consider the (human) cost.

If Mr. Taylor is banned from entering the Ivorian territory, if he is deprived of the economic means of waging war, he will be ready to discuss [things] conscientiously.

It is, therefore, possible to set up an economic strategy with the aid and understanding of our neighbors and friends. This is the most appropriate way within acceptable limits.

We are convinced that Mr. Taylor is recalcitrant and does not want peace. I predict that very soon President Houphouet-Boigny will realize that. Despite his fatherly appeal, Taylor continues to disobey him.

[Yao] What conclusions must be drawn in the end?

[Sawyer] I would like to assure Ivorians of the fraternal solidarity of the Liberian people, of the burning desire of

Liberians to have a bridge of cooperation and friendship based on our common cultural heritage. We want to be partners in socioeconomic development. We call on our Ivorian brothers to help us end this war.

If there used to be misunderstandings, today, a new era deserves to be opened between our two peoples. The tomahawk must be buried. This is the message that we have for our Ivorian brothers. We hope that young Ivorians and Liberians will exchange and maintain the same aspirations. We would especially like to see the Muslims of Ivory Coast and of Liberia, the Catholics, and some of our compatriots go to Yamoussoukro to visit God's house, that is the basilica, and discuss peace with their Ivorian brothers.

We want to have economic relations. We are delighted to know that Air Ivoire will resume its flights to Liberia.

This is an important and positive indication.

Together, let us seek ways of increasing such positive things.

#### **Ivorian Paper Interviews NPFL's Charles Taylor**

*AB1101104092 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 10 Jan 92 pp 22-23*

[Interview with Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, by reporter Noel Yao at the NPFL headquarters in Gbarnga, Liberia—date not given]

[Text] [Yao] Ivorian Foreign Minister Amara Essy has spoken at length about the problem of "trust." General Ishaya Bakut of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] has come to Gbarnga. Do you think that trust has already been restored between the two of you or it is just beginning?

[Taylor] The process is an ongoing one. The problem is that you have situations which are constantly reoccurring. Sometimes the situations remain static. For example, we have fought ECOMOG forces. Last October, we faced the United Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO). Not long ago, during an inspection tour of ECOMOG, we found some soldiers of the Armed Forces of Liberia (the former army of Samuel Doe.) armed and deployed along with ECOMOG units. When Gen. Bakut found out he put a stop to that. We had a belligerent faction putting itself at the service of ECOMOG. If we had opened fire, what would they have said about us? Right away, it would have been said that NPFL fighters attacked ECOMOG. The truth is that elements of the Armed Forces of Liberia should have been held accountable for such acts.

In addition, we arrested some ULIMO members hoping to obtain information. Now the question is what should

we do if Sierra Leone attacks us? The Guinean Government is supplying weapons and various logistical support. We have documents seized from the International Committee of the Red Cross and agents on the battlefield. They paid for this—some are still in our detention camps. These documents prove that Guinea has been supplying tanks. All of these actions create distrust and fear. Therefore, in this process, the gradual approach, the "small steps" approach is very important. Many of our troops do not even want to hear the word ECOMOG. As a leader, I must convince them, but you would agree that I myself need to be ... convinced. We have arrested people sent here to kill me. There are plans to come and attack us.

[Yao] Do you think that ECOMOG is the instigator?

[Taylor] One thing is certain: people have been sent here either from ULIMO or others. I do not think that ECOMOG can send people to kill me, but if another party is doing that, it is because they are afraid. Gaining trust is a gradual process. You do not, after only one day, put your trust in people who have shot at you.

[Yao] The interim government in Monrovia says that while you refer to President Houphouet-Boigny as your "father," you are disobeying him by not implementing the Yamoussoukro accords. What do you have to say about this?

[Taylor] You are from FRATERNITE MATIN, are you not?

[Yao] Yes, of course!

[Taylor] Good. I have not done a fraction of what Amos Sawyer has done to President Houphouet-Boigny. Sawyer has insulted him and not shown him any regard, whereas, I have venerated him and consider myself to be his son. It is my duty to explain to my "father" why I did not do what he asked when he asked. During the Yamoussoukro meeting, I was asked to do certain things. If difficulties are encountered in doing those certain things, then it is my duty to tell him: "Father, you asked me to do something and for this reason I want not able to do it." That is the truth. It is not a question of disobedience.

[Yao] Now a very blunt question: It has been reported that you are receiving support and assistance from Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso. What do you say to that?

[Taylor] We are not aided by Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso is a country, which like the Ivory Coast, has played a constructive role and maintained a neutral position on the whole question.

Let me tell you this: I pawned my (gold) watch in order to support my soldiers. I think Liberia should be proud that one of its sons pawned his own property to achieve something. If I were receiving assistance from Ivory Coast, would I have had to pawn my property to support my fighters? I would not have had to suffer in order to feed my soldiers or to move heaven and earth to find

solutions to our resource problem. The same thing applies to Libya. If Libya was assisting me, do you really think I would be forced to "mortgage" my property?

The only thing that can be said about Ivory Coast is that President Houphouet-Boigny is someone who shares his experience and gives advice to everyone he meets. He shares his experience with Amos Sawyer and with me.

[Yao] It is also said that you do not want peace because the current situation (no war, no peace) is economically beneficial to you. What do you say about that?

[Taylor] What situation is beneficial? Sawyer is the benefiting from the situation. My brother, I want to be president of Liberia but Sawyer does not want that. Therefore, who should want peace right away? I want peace, but that does not mean we should allow ourselves to be killed as others like. Who is taking advantage of the situation? It is Sawyer who is escorted in Monrovia by ECOMOG. We have talked about this: ECOMOG should not guarantee Sawyer's security. If ECOMOG does so, it means that Sawyer is ... the president of the ECOMOG. What president can claim to lead the people while being protected by foreign troops? It is time Sawyer began guaranteeing his own security.

Therefore, I am not benefiting from any situation whatsoever. If I could have one wish it would be that Liberians did not lose their lives because of my mistakes.

[Yao] The mineral and economic resources in your zone are being exploited. You are benefiting from this, at least, that is what people are saying ...

[Taylor] That is the kind of thing these Marxists, Leninists, and professional liars trained in Bulgaria say. The LAMCO [Liberia-American-Swedish Minerals Company] is not in operation. It is the BGMR [Bureau of Geological and Mining Research] that is operating the mines. It does not give a single dime to my government. So where does that money come from? Go to BGMR and check with the Lamco employees: Our government gets no help. Where does this money from mines come from? You see, this is pure propaganda. It is part of the campaign of lies. They [not further identified] are telling lies. They began by talking about Swiss bank accounts; then they said: Oh, he is rich!

[Yao] Are you rich, Charles Taylor?

[Taylor] I am not rich. If I were rich, I would have told you honestly.

[Yao] Are you poor?

[Taylor] I am a very poor man. [Last four words in English]

[Yao] If there are elections, do you think you would get elected as president?

[Taylor] In my opinion, the first thing is to be alive. The second thing is for me to ensure that all the citizens, the

fighters, and officials of my government, are also alive and well. The third thing is for me to assure myself that the elections are open and free. Once these conditions have been fulfilled, with God's help, we will win these elections, because the citizens of this country know that we have suffered and sacrificed. They know that we have a program.

[Yao] What is your plan for a postwar Liberian society?

[Taylor] The first thing would be to repatriate our citizens. The second thing will be to reconstruct not only the infrastructure, but also, and above all, the ... minds. We have to rebuild the society, and make it one of free enterprise, multipartyism, and democracy.

## Mali

### PRC Foreign Minister Meets With Toure, Comments

AB1101145592 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television  
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 10 Jan 92

[Excerpts] This morning, visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen paid a courtesy call on Lieutenant-Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure, chairman of the Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People. Mr. Qian, who was wrapping up a two-day friendly visit to Mali, conferred with his Malian counterpart and with Prime Minister Soumana Sako. Speaking to our reporter Niaba Sidibe, Mr. Qian gives the highlights of his various talks and outlines prospects for Mali-PRC Cooperation:

[Begin recording] [Qian in Mandarin with superimposed French translation] Arising from our talks, I understand that our economic cooperation will be expanded to other areas and other forms. In addition to providing (?high-yield seeds) and participating in certain projects, we are prepared to take part in major projects in the context of multilateral economic assistance. The second bridge across the Niger River is an example of such project. I think that there are vast prospects in this regard.

[Sidibe] The Mali-PRC joint management has proved to be very efficient. Right now, some of our industrial establishments that you have helped set up—the COMATEX (?Malian Textile Company) and (Soukala) [not further identified]—are facing difficulties. It seems that China has been offered to take part in the management of these establishments and its answer is awaited. Will your present visit quicken a move toward joint management in (Soukala) and COMATEX?

[Qian] One can say that. My talks with Malian authorities touched on these areas. As a matter of fact, the Mali-PRC cooperation is very efficient and Chinese companies could also consider their participation in certain parastatals. I told you earlier on that our cooperation will expand to new areas and take on new forms. Joint management is precisely one such sector. [end recording]



Meanwhile, Tieble Drame, Malian minister of foreign affairs and Malians abroad, hosted a dinner last night in honor of Mr. Qian at the Hotel de l'Amitie. According to our reporter Souleymane Cissoko, the two ministers exchanged toasts in which they spoke of strengthening the cooperative ties between Bamako and Beijing.

[Begin Cissoki recording] [passage omitted] Minister Drame spoke of the selfless nature of Chinese assistance. On matters of common interest, he expressed happiness at the present climate of detente in the world which has resulted in the extinction of hotbeds of tension and the advent of unrestricted multiparty democracy. However, hotbeds of tension such as Yugoslavia, Liberia, the Horn of Africa, and apartheid continue to cause grave concern, the minister added.

In his reply, the Chinese official expressed satisfaction over Malian hospitality. He said his country is closely watching the nation building efforts being made by the Malian Government and respects its decisions and choices. We are happy to realize that the government is working hard to safeguard national unity, revive the economy, and maintain stability, Mr. Qian said. He listed a few principles guiding his country's diplomacy. They include mutual respect, nonintervention in each other's internal affairs, and peaceful coexistence.

In conclusion, Qian Qichen said that the Chinese Government and people are very much committed to the friendship between the PRC and Mali in order to foster our beneficial bilateral ties of cooperation and friendship. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### **PSP Presidential Candidate Interviewed**

*AB1101121592 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 9 Jan 92*

[Text] In Mali, the Sudanese Progressive Party, PSP, has nominated Professor (Sekine Modi Cissoko) as its candidate for the 16 February presidential elections. This morning, reporter Jean-Valere Mbinamanza interviewed Professor (Cissoko), who said he was pleased about being chosen by his party to run in the elections, but the task ahead, he stressed, appears to be difficult. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [(Cissoko)] It is a heavy responsibility that I will assume, namely defending my party's banner and beyond that defending the nation's interests.

[Mbinamanza] Is the PSP ready for these elections?

[(Cissoko)] Well, that is a general problem in Mali because the parties were founded virtually in May, so all of them are on the same footing in this regard. My party, however, is one of the oldest in Mali and was well established with the grass roots a very long time ago, which has enabled us to represent the entire country, all the villages, and subdistricts. This is a major opportunity.

[Mbinamanza] Despite the demands of the transition's institutions, would you not be tempted to ask for the postponement of these elections so that the parties can better prepare themselves for these elections?

[(Cissoko)] The issue has been raised many times, but in the end, the decision was made to adhere to the schedule, and come what may, we will enter the elections. [end recording]

#### **Troops Kill 5 'Bandits,' Retrieve Arms Cache**

*AB1101202092 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television  
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 11 Jan 92*

[Text] A communique from the minister delegate for internal security states that in the morning of 8 January, Youvarou was attacked by a group of armed men riding in vehicles. The attack left two dead and caused material damage at the nongovernmental organizations, UCN [expansion unknown] and VSF [expansion unknown]. Vehicles and money were taken. Pursued by the security and Armed Forces, the armed bandits were caught and attacked around Lere. The government forces suffered no casualties, while five armed bandits were killed. A Land Cruiser and a significant quantity of weapons, ammunition, and other materials were retrieved from the bandits.

The minister delegate for internal security reiterates his call for calm in the face of these acts of provocation that seek to compromise the peace process underway and reaffirms the determination of the authorities to maintain order and ensure personal and property security in Mali.

#### **'Serious Crisis' Seen Within US-RDA Party**

*AB1201111092 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 10 Jan 92*

[Text] There is a serious crisis within the Sudanese Union-African Democratic Rally [US-RDA], one of the 48 political parties in Mali. Today the party activists showed their lack of unity on the choice of a presidential candidate. The US-RDA steering committee announced that it had chosen a presidential candidate other than the one selected by two-thirds of the representatives of the party's sections.

In a communique, the US-RDA steering committee asked all activists, cadres of the party, and Malians to support Bamba Aidara overwhelmingly. Bamba Aidara is currently the general delegate of the Malian Government in the North, which has fallen prey to an armed rebellion by Tuaregs.

This decision comes after the very controversial selection by the US-RDA delegates of former minister Theoule Konate as presidential candidate. The steering committee condemned this selection, which it described as secession. It therefore decided to exclude from the party Konate and his six colleagues, including Seydou

Baden Kouyate, who is also a former minister, for violating the statutes and especially the rules of procedure.

As for Theoule Konate, he announced that a committee has been set up to support his candidacy, while his followers decided to set up a crisis committee that will contribute to the restoration of peace and concord within the US-RDA.

### Niger

#### **Tuareg Appointed Special Assistant to Premier**

*AB1101065292 Paris AFP in French 1528 GMT  
7 Jan 92*

[Text] Niamey, 7 Jan (AFP)—Mr. Akoli Dawel, chairman of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), has been appointed special assistant to Niger's transition prime minister, Mr. Amadou Cheifou, an official source disclosed in Niamey today. Reliable sources hinted that he will be in charge of handling

the problem posed by the country's Tuareg community (700,000 people—that is 10 percent of the population), some of which have joined the rebellion over the past year.

Mr. Dawel is of Tuareg origin. His party, even though it wants to be seen as a national organization, has its headquarters in Agadez, "capital" of the men in blue, and recruits its membership basically from the Tuareg community.

For the first time, the Niger Government this morning officially acknowledged the existence of a Tuareg rebel movement known as the "Liberation Front of Air and Azawad." During a recent interview with AFP, Mr. Dawel advocated a "negotiated solution" to the Tuareg problem. He regretted that the tapping of resources (particularly uranium mines) in the North—inhabited mainly by Tuaregs—did not "benefit the local communities." He believed it was "urgent and indispensable" to hold "a roundtable conference involving all the parties" concerned.

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